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IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

Rebel Views of Gen. McClellan's Present Position.

ITS IMPREGNABILITY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Its Advantages in a Sanitary Point of View.

The Rebel Authorities Chided for Withholding News.

Probable Withdrawal of the Rebel Lines.

A PESTILENCE IN THE CITY FEARED.

A Tribute to the Generalship of McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 7th, has been received here. Discoursing on Gen. McCLELLAN'S present position it says:

"We believe all that was known in the city yesterday, outside of the several circles of Bureaucracy, was that the enemy had taken a strong position, with one of his flanks resting on the river about Berkeley, completely under cover of his gunboats, and his extreme right reaching to Herring Creek, where his position is defended by an almost impassable morass. It was supposed that the enemy would have been attacked yesterday, but there had been no fighting up to the last accounts we have had from the lines.

It is not to be supposed the enemy has selected these plantations as the scene of his last great stand without good reason. The first and most apparent of these is, that the Westover Landing is perhaps the very best on James River, and the stream for miles up and down being broad and deep, affords both excellent sea-room and anchorage for his gunboats and transports. But this is by no means the only advantage of the position. On the west of Berkeley are innumerable impassable ravines, running from near the Charles City road on the north to James River, *making a successful attack from that quarter next to impossible.* Within a quarter of a mile from where these ravines begin, Herring Run Creek crosses the Charles City Road, and running in a southeasterly direction, skirts on the north and east the plantations of Berkeley and Westover, and empties into James River at the extreme eastern boundary of the latter. *The whole course of this creek is one impassable morass*, while along its northern and eastern banks extend the Heights of Evelinton, a long range of hills that overlook the Westover and Berkeley estates, and which offer an eligible position for heavy guns.

It will be seen that protected on the south by the river and his gunboats, on the west by impassable ravines, and on the north and east by Herring Creek and the heights of Evelinton, *the enemy's position presents but one pregnable point*, the piece of level country northwest of Westover from a quarter to a half a mile in width, laying between the head of the ravines, and the front where Herring Creek crosses the Charles City Road. But it is certain that the enemy, with his immense resources of men and machinery, will in a very brief period, *obstruct by art this only natural entrance to his stronghold.* Already it is within range of his gunboats, and of his siege guns planted on the Evelinton Hills. *Another day may see it strewn with felled timber, and bristling with field batteries.*

In summerating the advantages secured to the enemy by his present position, *his superior facilities for transportation must not be omitted.* Whilst our ammunition and stores must be wagoned a distance of nearly thirty miles, his steamers and transports are running up to the very doors of his tent.

For the benefit of the distant reader, we may here properly say something of the character of the country *to which, suddenly and unexpectedly, the seat of war has been shifted.* Ten days ago, when McCLELLAN beleaguered Richmond, with the exception of about five miles of the Chickahominy low ground, he occupied *the most barren, and at the same time the most watered and most unhealthy region of Eastern Virginia.* Agues, hoop-holes and whortleberries, have been always the only sure crops of the country. With a radius of ten miles about the Seven Pines, taking that point as a centre, and but two living streams cross the Nine Mile or Williamsburgh roads between Richmond and Bottom's Bridge. On these two roads, with the Seven Pines as their headquarters, the very pick and flower of the Northern army was concentrated, and here for weeks their vigor and numbers melted away under the influence of the miasma, bad water, and a Southern sun; but by his hasty trip through White Oak Swamp, McCLELLAN has emerged with thinned ranks *into a more genial land.* A broad, fresh river flows before him, while his tired and hungry hordes will find boundless supplies in as fair and rich a valley as the sun shines on. The country on the lower James River is the very garden-spot of Virginia. Nowhere does the soil better repay the toil and skill of the husbandman."

The *Examiner* says of its own Government:

"There has already been enough of trifling and abuse of the public mind by the suppression or reserve of facts on the part of the Government. If the Commanding General could write a dozen lines giving the result of the fight at Gaines' Mills, *why on each succeeding day might he not have had a bulletin of equal length, simply stating results.* It would have cost but a trifle of time, and would have conferred an incalculable benefit upon the whole country, in composing public anxiety. If the first official display of our success had not been fully sustained by subsequent events, and if the public expectations, which were then raised to such a height, are to be reduced, we believe that *our people can bear the disappointment without waiting to hear the facts drip out through the slow and forced confessions of those in authority.* If McCLELLAN has effected a communication with the river, *why was not the fact boldly and sincerely announced*, instead of trifling with the public mind by reports of surrounding portions of his army in triangular swamps, and in the neighborhood of mill-ponds, and other false and vague stories, intended to break the fall of public expectation? The public is left under the impression of general facts. We know that the valor of our troops has so far prevailed, and that the enemy has been pushed from his line of investment of this city; but what may be the strength of the coherent remnant of his army; whether that remnant is yet involved by our lines, or has escaped from our grasp, or has been reinforced for another grand battle, are questions which everybody has been asking for the last week, and which the Government plainly refuses to answer, by withholding from the people all information whatever of the battle of Richmond."

Upon the strait to which the rebels are now reduced there, the *Examiner* says:

"The scene of active operations has been removed to such a distance from Richmond that it is difficult to obtain any news of the incidents of each day, but from what is generally understood of the situation, *it appears to admit only of the severe alternative of an immediate assault upon the enemy or the falling back of our lines.*"

With reference to the continued danger of Richmond, the *Examiner* says:

"It is sincerely to be hoped that the ability of our Generals, and the dauntless courage of the Southern armies, will soon relieve this portion of our State from the presence of the invader. In them, under Heaven, is our only hope. So long as the enemy holds undisputed possession of the lower James, so long is the Capital of the Confederacy menaced."

Of the losses in PAYNE'S brigade, the *Examiner* says:

"Out of about 1,500 men carried into action by Gen. PAYNE, 814 were killed and wounded."

The *Examiner* thus heads its account of Gen. McCLELLAN'S having secured his desirable new position:

"THE RICHMOND LINES."
"THE ENEMY ON A NEW LINE OF DEFENCE!"
"A CRITICAL SITUATION!"

That a pestilence is dreaded in Richmond, just now, will be comprehended from the following brief extract:

"The health of the city, we fear, will suffer if some means are not employed to neutralize the unhealthful effect which *so many hospitals in the city and their surroundings* must naturally produce. The spreading broadcast around the hospitals and in the gutters of such disenfectants as lime, potash and plaster of Paris, would go a great way to relieve us of even the apprehension of an epidemic. We believe large quantities of lime are available for such purposes. The early application of the hint may save us from a pestilence more deadly than the bullets of the Yankees."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"The effective force of some of the brigades now operating on the enemy below this city, is represented by those who profess to be conversant with the subject, as much curtailed in consequence of the *reprehensible practice indulged in by thoughtless soldiers of straying from their comrades.* A majority of the men thus forgetful of their duty, having no other place to go to, *come in crowds to this city*, where their imaginations are put in play to fill up the outlines of bloody fights, which it is more that probable that two-thirds of the relators never saw. In this momentous hour of our destiny, it behooves every soldier of the Republic to stand by his colors. Not to do so is to show a want of patriotism and a deficient knowledge of the issues involved in the present war. It is to be hoped that our Generals will take such measures as will effectually prevent *our noble army from being demoralized* by the laziness of some of the men composing it. There is, just now, too much at stake to permit this to be thought of."

The wife of Gen. BEAUREGARD died at New-Orleans a few days ago.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Facts concerning the operations of our forces are hard to obtain. Since Tuesday, up to yesterday morning, there had been no fighting of a serious nature. The enemy was employed in escaping and in selecting positions of safety of defence of those who did not get off altogether. It is reported that he had on Saturday a large force in position near Mr. HILL CARTER'S, probably on his estate, industriously employed strengthening its defences. It was also reported that strong reinforcements had been sent to join McCLELLAN and had arrived. As the enemy commands the river, he has many advantages, but we suppose our Generals have an eye to these, and have taken measures accordingly. A great battle was anticipated on Saturday, and again on yesterday, to take place at the point above named, where the enemy was apparently disposed to make a stand.

The enemy's retreat was certainly managed with coolness and generalship. This meed of praise is due him. We have been incredulous from the beginning about the capture of the entire Federal army, or, indeed, the main part of it. It would, indeed, be an extraordinary event if an army so large should be surrounded and captured by one inferior to it in numbers, especially when that army fought on a peninsula, and commanded the waters on both sides of it. There was reason to expect, as a matter of course, that our army would take a part of the Federal force, *provided it whipped that force*; how many, depended upon circumstances. It has been suggested that the number of our prisoners is diminished by the delinquency of some prominent officer on our side. Rumor makes most serious charges of blundering and unfitness on the part indeed of more than one such officer, as leading to the partial frustration of the general plan of operations, and the sacrifice most unnecessary of hundreds of our brave volunteers on the field of battle. Rumor is a great prevaricator, as all know, but if there be the slightest foundation for what she has retailed on these points, it is due to the service and the cause that some rigid measures be taken to punish such gross violations of discipline. We think it a matter of regret that the public expectation was raised very high at the beginning of the great effort to whip and eject the enemy from his position. As to the capturing of his whole force, the brilliant victory we have gained is overshaughed by the sanguine expectation of the wholesale capture. And now that it is pretty well ascertained that the great body of the enemy's force has escaped, *the triumph is measurably forgotten in the caviling at the failure to bag the whole concern.* The victory is brilliant and complete, without the capture. Our chivalrous army has driven from its fortifications and ingloriously from the scene of its operations before Richmond, the most splendidly equipped and the best drilled and largest army ever organized on this Continent. The disaster to that army is one of the severest, and the victory to our troops is glorious. There is too much to rejoice over to admit of repining that more had not been done.

A band of Yankees entered Scott and Lee Counties, Va., last week, taking possession of Janesville, the county seat of Lee County, and pursuing and capturing some twenty citizens of the place, who had fled, carrying off the mails from the post-office, and everything of value from the town that was portable. They took $20,000 worth of property from Capt. D. S. DICKINSON, including eleven slaves. About four hundred of them are now encamped four miles from the place.

FROM GEN. POPE'S COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

Advices from camp near Warrenton say that our scouts recently brought in a man, who said he was on his way to Richmond to see about his sons, two of whom were wounded in the late battles. Letters were found upon his person addressed to parties in the Southern army, which he said he found on the road. It is evident that communication has been kept open from Washington to Richmond, by way of Leesburgh, Middleburgh, White Plains, &c.

The Secessionists of Warrenton are glorying over the news of the battle near Richmond, but acknowledge that, if McCLELLAN gets reinforcements enough to take Richmond, the war would be over.

A scouting party found a mill in full operation some miles from Warrenton, making army clothing, 1,000 yards being ready for delivery. The owners of the mill and operatives were notified that they would be held responsible with their lives should it be sent away.

Parties are continually applying for protection, while acknowledging their relations all in the rebel army, and that they are in sympathy with JEFF. DAVIS.

The records of Fairfax County were found in Warrenton recently, having been removed thither, it is supposed, by some lawyers. The Sheriff of the county took possession.

A scouting party, which has been as far as the Rappahannock, reports that our pickets have been driven in, but gives no particulars.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

A Dispatch from Gen. McClellan Received in Philadelphia.

He Announces that All is Quiet and that the Enemy has Retreated.

Possibility of Another Battle Having Been Fought.

Cannonading Heard Up the James River from Fortress Monroe.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 11.

A private dispatch from Gen. McCLELLAN, dated to-day, says:

"All quiet—we are rested—enemy has retreated."

The inference is that there has been another fight.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 10.

Heavy cannonading has been distinctly heard at this place all day, from up the James River. Many conjectures are afloat, but nothing is known, as no boats have come down the river to-day. The mail boat has been due for two hours (now 5 P. M.), but is not in sight yet. When she arrives we shall probably learn the cause of the cannonading.

Two gunboats are coming up the harbor, but are too far down to distinguish.

The rebel prisoners, who have been accommodated for some time past at the Rip Raps, were all taken away to-day, and removed to some point further North.

An erroneous opinion appeared in some of the newspapers in regard to the flag of truce which went up the York River on Sunday, and attempted to bring down some 107 of our sick and wounded soldiers who had been captured at Baltimore Store. No flag of truce law was violated, as the rebels at first readily consented to their removal, *on parole.* There was, doubtless, some misunderstanding, as the rebels yesterday sent a flag of truce to Gen. McCLELLAN, informing him that he could send for them at any time. Last night the *John Tucker* started for them again.

The late Colonel of the Second Maryland resigned, on account of ill health, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Col. J. E. DUREA. Another Colonel was appointed by the Governor of Maryland, who was unable to pass a military examination, and consequently deprived of his command, much to the gratification of the whole regiment, with whom DUREA is a great favorite.

The steamer *John Brooks* has arrived with about 300 sick and wounded soldiers—mostly wounded. They leave this afternoon for New-York.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Visit of President Lincoln—His Reception—The Review—Firing on our Transports.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ON JAMES RIVER, Wednesday, July 9, 1862.

The army was yesterday taken by surprise by a most unexpected visit by President LINCOLN. At 3 o'clock a rumor ran through the camp that "Uncle ABRAHAM" had arrived, and that he would review the army at once. At 4 o'clock a salute of 22 guns fired near the north part of the encampment roused every soldier and officer from his reverie. The first impression naturally was that the enemy had attacked our right flank, but the soldier's ear soon detected the absence of that peculiar sound which distinguishes a blank cartridge from the screaming shell; and when he had counted 22, the matter was explained. It was the salute for the President of the United States. Immediately bugles sounded and drums beat throughout the camp as if by one spontaneous impulse, and almost before the echo of the salute had died away, long columns of troops were observed marching from their several encampments and taking their places in regimental lines for review. The day had been intensely hot, but the sun had already begun to decline, and the soldiers moved with an alacrity which showed how gratifying it was to them to receive a visit from the Chief Magistrate at this time.

The President, who came direct from Washington in a Government steamer, was signaled after rounding Windmill Point, below this reach, and as soon as the announcement had been conveyed to headquarters, Gen. McCLELLAN made immediate preparations to welcome him. Without waiting for any formal reception or ceremony, however, the President landed, and mounting a fine horse which the General had sent down for his use, he rode directly to headquarters, accompanied by several of the General's Staff.

The reception of the President by Gen. McCLELLAN was hearty and cordial in the extreme, and showed how timely and gratifying the visit was on the part of the President. Members of the Staff, most of them already well acquainted with the President, exhibited the greatest pleasure at the unexpected meeting.

A short time only was devoted to repose. Word had already been sent to the commanders of divisions to be in readiness for a review by the Commander-in-Chief, and almost immediately afterward the President, accompanied by Gen. McCLELLAN and Staff, were mounted and on their way to review the troops. The various army corps were encamped so widely apart that the distance to be traveled over was necessarily very great, and would, ordinarily, have occupied a whole day to visit them all in turn. The President showed that he had come on business, however, and did not loiter. Beginning with Gen. SUMNER'S command, the distinguished party rode rapidly from one camp to the other, passing through the lines and carefully observing the condition and bearing of the troops. Everywhere the President was greeted by cheers of the most enthusiastic character. He also received a salute from each army corps.

It was after 9 o'clock P. M. before the review was finished, Gen. MORELL'S Division, which is nearest to headquarters, being the last in the order visited. A bright moonlight, and a deliciously cool evening, in contrast with the broiling heat of daylight, fully compensated for the slight delay in the ceremony.

The President, though somewhat careworn, exhibited throughout the day in the presence of the troops a stern resolve, which indicated how much in earnest he is in prosecuting the war. At the sight of some of the regimental colors, which had been torn almost to shreds by the balls of the enemy during the late engagements, the President more than once exhibited much emotion. The thinned ranks of some of the divisions, as one after the other was pointed out to him among the most prominent in the late contests, seemed to awaken the liveliest sympathy, and many a weary soldier, I have no doubt, read in the rough lineaments of that face the assurance of the nation's hearty sympathy with their struggle, and the earnest of prompt and abundant succor, in the shape of reinforcements, and an early termination of the campaign of the Peninsula.

Besides the acquisition by the Executive of valuable information of the real situation of the army before Richmond, the visit has been well timed and well received by the army. It is a message of cheer from the whole nation, conveyed through her great, good and strong-hearted President. He returns immediately to Washington by the same steamer which brought him.

The rebels have lately made their appearance near Windmill Point, near which our steamers have to pass in coming to this landing, and have opened a battery (probably a moveable one) on our mail and other steamers as they go by. On Monday the *Canonicus* received a shot underneath the pilot-house, cutting off the bell wires, and the *Achilles* also had two balls put through her hull, and the *Nelly Baker* narrowly escaped having her rudder carried away by another missile on the same day. Capt. COLDEN said, "Let her rip," and the engineer put on full steam and escaped out of range. The river is now lined with gunboats, and the rebels do not dare to bark. The mail steamer goes up and down under convoy.

E. S.

FROM GEN. CURTISS' COMMAND.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 11.

A special dispatch from Memphis, 9th, says that late news from Arkansas has been obtained from a gentleman who left Madison on Monday. He states that Gen. CURTISS' command was at Jacksonport, endeavoring to make its way to the river. It is reported that they are suffering terribly from lack of forage and supplies.

The Railroad bridge at Madison was burned by Gen. HINDMAN'S orders on the 28th ult., as it was feared that Gen. CURTISS would pass that way to the Mississippi, or it would be used by troops on the route to his aid.

HINDMAN, by his course, is rendering himself very unpopular in that section.

FROM HAVANA.

Additional and Important from Mexico—Critical Condition of the French.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 5.

The news from Mexico, brought by the French steamer *Vera Cruz* to Santiago de Cuba, has at last leaked out, though it was long suppressed from the public, and still is. The *Reductor*, a paper published in Santiago, printed the news, and, it being unfavorable to the French, displeased the Government here, who have carried their severity so far (it is reported) as to order the Governor under arrest, and to present himself at the Capital, for allowing such news to be printed. The edition was suppressed, and I have been unable to get a copy for a length of time sufficient to translate it. An inkling of the news, however, was obtained from a telegram, received by a commercial house of this city, which said:

"The French have capitulated. They have delivered up their arms. MARQUES had fled. ALMONTE is pursued."

This came from Puerto Principe, as the wire does not reach to San Diego.

Two of the newspapers here were going to publish it. The Censor had passed the proof-sheet, when an order came from the Palace not to publish anything from the Mexican Republic. Mr. BALDWIN, however, who came as bearer of dispatches, arrived here, and brought quite a large private mail. From it and him I gather the following, which is probably reliable:

On the 2d ult. ORTEGA arrived in the capital, with a division of 14,000 men, instead of 6,000 he was expected to bring. The defeat of the French at Puebla has stirred up the slumbering patriotism of the country. ORTEGA left immediately to join TARAVOSA, who, on the 6th, had about 30,000 men on the Heights of Acultzingo, and completely surrounded by ORTEGA, save at the Pass of Chiquihite. The attack on ORTEGA was to take place on the 10th. The French are in the most critical position they have yet been in. They are dying of hunger. Only six carts have reached them from Vera Cruz, and these were a part of a train of forty. They were attacked, as were all the others leaving Vera Cruz. The escort succeeded in burning five, and six of the foremost reached Chiquihite, where they were safe.

Gen. CARBAJAL and Gen. LA LLAVE are between Tejeria, Medellin and Vera Cruz with about 5,000 men, separated into guerrilla parties. They have captured three of the French mail carriers with their dispatches. The last one succeeded in reaching Vera Cruz because he was escorted by 1,000 men, showing how important LORENCEZ considered them.

Vera Cruz is virtually besieged—the gates are kept shut and double-guarded, and the dead (of which there are a great many from yellow fever) are buried in the city, though the cemetery is only a quarter of a mile from the city walls.

Punishment for Traitors—Confiscation and Emancipation.

TROY, Monday, July 7, 1862.

Hon. H. J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: May I ask a moment of your time. I read your paper every day, and claim to be, personally as well as politicaly, your friend.

I find in your paper of to-day, an article entitled "The Crisis of the War—Appeal to Radicals and Conservatives." In that article, speaking of what the writer is pleased to term "the vagary of fanaticism," the writer quotes from the old Cock Book story, the direction to "first catch your hare." Now, I claim that that argument is not suited to a Republican journal. Hear me: Confiscation and emancipation can only be resorted to as a punishment for crimes to be committed after the enactment of the statutes imposing the penalty of confiscation and emancipation. Such statutes, if designed to be more than a mockery, must be enacted while those against whom they seek to set a guard are at large, and in a situation to commit the crime denounced.

If the rebels were subdued, then the passage of such a statute would be idle. By the decision of Judge SWAYN, in Ohio, the law defining treason was found defective. Congress set at once about remedying the law by new enactments. We have not hitherto heard of any one trying to stop the attempt of Congress by urging them to "wait until the rebellion is subdued," and then pass laws to punish the crime of rebellion in after times. No one has been kind enough to tell us, "first catch the hare."

Does not he that counsels you to wait until the expected offender is placed in a situation in which he cannot commit the crime, advise you to adopt a course which must necessarily give impunity to the wrong-doer? I have written this to protest against the use of the argument referred to. It is too bad to force it upon the nerves of an earnest man—and millions of such read your paper. You cannot doubt the power of Congress to attach such a punishment as confiscation and the liberation of slaves to the crime of treason! If a man's life may be taken, certainly his property may. You cannot doubt that if such a punishment is to be denounced, it must be denounced before the treason is committed! Then but one question can be left to be debated—its expediency. Am I not right? I confess to being in favor of both enactments. But I can listen with patience to arguments upon the expediency of these proposed laws. But when I read about "catching the hare," I feel that my life, my property and my liberty are being trifled with. If my friend RAYMOND, or DIXON, or DIVEN, think that it is for the best interests of the country to leave to TOOMBS and DAVIS and the aristocracy of South Carolina, that wealth which caused them once to rebel; to leave in existence that state of society which has made so large a portion of the large slaveholders barbarians, and reduced the mass of the white population in the neighborhood of the large plantations below the condition of the slaves themselves, I certainly have no ground of complaint. While I would do such a work here as England did after the battle of Culloden; while I would impoverish the leading rebels, so that they would rebel no more, I will not condemn those who think the KEITTS and BROOKSES will be pleasant companions to bring back in the same condition in which they left us. But although I may be a "fanatic," I do not want, in the hour of my own and my country's peril, that I should be piled with arguments such as the one above objected to. Truly yours,

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND.

NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Butler.

THE BANKS REGULATED.

A Large and Enthusiastic Union Meeting.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF COTTON.

By the schooner *Haze* we have New-Orleans papers to June 26.

The price of flour had advanced to $24 a barrel. Gen. SHEPLEY, in consequence, issued an order fixing the price of bread at 20 cents for 24 ounces, smaller amounts in proportion.

Gen. BUTLER had ordered all the Banks in the department to make a return to headquarters of all sums due to the banks in the rebellious States; also of all sums due to the State of Louisiana or State officers; also that checks or drafts thereon shall not be paid without a permit from headquarters.

Gen. BUTLER had issued an order prohibiting masters of vessels from taking away any persons of color other than those coming to New-Orleans on board their vessels, under the penalty of imprisonment and liability to confiscation of their vessels.

The *Delta* reports quite a stir in cotton on the 25th of June, and samples which have been stored away for a year or more sold at 25 cents per pound.

A number of vessels, which had for some time been reported below, had arrived at New-Orleans, including the ship *Havelock* from Boston.

Gen. BUTLER has appointed MOSES BATES, of Massachusetts, Warden of the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Desperate gangs of outlaws are reported as nightly committing depredations on the Opelousas Railroad.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at New-Orleans on the night of the 21st of June.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 45.—All correspondence with the Governors of States by the officers of this Department, in relation to promotions and appointments of officers in the several corps in this command, must be transmitted through these headquarters, and not otherwise, in order that the Commanding General may add his own testimony as to the merit or demerit of the application.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain, and A. A. A. G.

THE BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 46.—All banks in this Department shall make a return to these headquarters of all sums due to banks in any of the States in rebellion, as the sum stood on the 1st of May last, and also of all changes since that date and up to the present time. A return of all sums due to the State of Louisiana, or any of the State officers, will be made in like manner, and checks or drafts thereon, in favor of said State or said State officers, will not be paid without a permit from these headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

CARRYING OFF NEGROES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44.—Any vessel attempting to leave this port and take away any person of color who did not come here on board of her, and who has not a pass from these Headquarters, will be liable to confiscation, and her master punished by imprisonment.

No vessel shall so leave the port until the master shall take an oath that he has not any such person on board and will not allow any such to come on board.

By command of BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

REGULATING BAKERS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 21, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day twenty-four dollars ($24) per barrel, bakers are requested to give, during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, 23d inst., as follows, until further notice: Twenty-four ounces for twenty cents, twelve ounces for ten cents, six ounces for five cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted, will report their names, the name of the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any Police Station, or with any Assistant Provost-Marshal.

G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NEW-ORLEANS, June 24, 1862.

Notice is hereby given to the keepers of coffee-houses, bar-rooms, and all establishments where liquors are sold, that if they do not procure licenses by the 1st of July ensuing, they will be proceeded against according to law—their establishments closed and properly confiscated.

The Licence Office will hereafter be found at the Office of the Chief of Police, City Hall.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal and Chief of Police.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

JACOB PARKER'S paper, the *National Advocate*, gives this review of financial affairs, in its issue of June 23:

"The week closes under the stagnancy applicable to the season. The usual winding up of a business year is attended with a general exodus of transient and permanent dealers and traders, with thousands of citizens and resident population leaving for Summer resort North, South, East, West and Europe. The present time contrasted with the close of a season's business after the receipts, sales and export of the products of the Mississippi Valley, to the amount of $150,000,000 to $185,000,000, is so very gloomy and unfavorable, that we have no inclination to indulge in extended remarks on the unfortunate position of commerce, finance and trade, with social and political adjuncts, at this nominal close of the season.

Our currency continues to improve; that is, the issue of our banks being the standard, are made available for all transactions. There is a great chasm, however, between gold and currency, which will require a long time to be filled; perhaps the return to coin payments may of necessity have to be procrastinated as long as once before in the history of our city—say from 1837 to 1842. As the decisions of the authorities have settled rights and claims of some of the creditors of our banks, the *status* of rights between them may be regarded as well defined. We shall have to submit to the evils of an extended paper currency, and it behooves our community to bear them with patience and dignity. The finances of Louisiana and the trade of New-Orleans have never been attended with evils and troubles of the issues of bank notes. Even the issues of the best and most solvent of the Southern and Western banks could never be made current in this city, let alone the issues of the hundreds of weak and doubtful banks, frequently sent away from the place of issue for circulation. This has been a remarkable and crowning feature in the financial system of Louisiana.

With the exception of some sales from the cargoes of the several vessels which have recently arrived from Northern ports, we have no sales to report other than some few hundreds of hogsheads of sugar and tobacco. The high rates of freight asked obviate against heavy sales of such staples as are on the market. In the local jobbing and wholesale dry goods and fancy trade, there is virtually nothing doing; wholesale dealers are taking the usual inventories of stock preparatory to closing books and balances for the year. This is a few weeks in advance of former years—the months of July having been devoted for that purpose—though under the general prostration of business many jobbers and dealers completed these requirements of regular trade and sound principles last month. The grocers have reduced their stocks to an infinitesimal low scale and do not feel disposed to increase them, not even from the recent importations of merchandise. It is the current belief that all of our mercantile community—dry goods dealers, jobbers, retailers, grocers, shoe and hat dealers, clothing merchants, retail and fancy shop-keepers, and traders, have the usual credit in Northern markets, at least with the information before us, we arrive at the conclusion that the same credit and facilities which were granted the Southern trade in years past are now available in Northern cities. Though, as in all times, there may be abuses of the confidence and credit given to the Southern trade, there has not been any advantages taken by the revolution of procrastinating the usual payment. The Sequestration act of the Confederate Congress was brought to bear with undue severity on many debtors of the North. They could not, from the total suspension of the cotton trade, realize any of their indebtedness from the country, or make any collections, and for what was due Northern creditors reasonable time would have been obtained in the way of respite. But in lieu of this, the Sequestration act, in many instances, interfered, and commanded an immediate cancelment, or payment of all Northern debts under the most summary process, wholly unknown on our statutes, and completely abrogating the mild system of collection and insolvent laws of the State of Louisiana.

We have no paper market to comment on. The banks are doing nothing more than the renewal of maturing obligations, which, by-the-bye, are very light. The Executive officers are diligently at work in signing notes for circulation to meet the commands of the authorities, or the demands of their depositors. Some stockholders of our banks are very mildly and innocently inquiring if the banks will make any dividends next month; that is, can they expect to finger the 4, 5 and 7 per cent., half yearly division of profits, with the usual extra 5 per cent. from the old Ajax. We regret to have to meet this inquiry with a decided no, or no-sir-ee, and no, madam. Although the suspended accounts and protested paper of the banks are light, very light, and no losses are likely to rise from the *porte feuilles*, unless the total suppression of the raising of cotton is carried out, of which there is not much probability; yet, there will be many terms and time of dividends pass before anything can be realized by stockholders. True, with one or two Banks a return to dividends might be expected at an early day after peace. The *porte feuilles*, or bills receivable of the eleven Banks, now amounts to about sixteen millions of dollars, of which a large share is of factors' paper. The main point to be considered is the extent of the circulation the Banks will be forced to carry out. With millions of dollars of their coin not likely to be returned for the present, the extent of the new issues must command the attention of all those interested and be judiciously carried out. There will not be, in our view, any recklessness, wildness or unnecessary expansion.

There is no stock market. Some few shares, of bank stock have changed hands during the week. Nothing doing in bonds, and in general miscellaneous incorporations and shares there is no vitality. A sale by auction, by PALFREY & Co., was advertised to come off at the usual place; at the time announced there was something of a gathering, but the sale was inhibited by the authorities, the auctioneer not having complied with the mandate of No. 41. There were other sales by different auctioneers interrupted in the same manner.

There was nothing done in exchange beyond some few small sums on New-York, at various rates. There is a little demand for francs for account of owners of real estate living in Europe. No movements in sterling to our knowledge, and rates may be considered as nominal; that is, if a few pounds at 125 @135 can be regarded as a quotation.

A RUMOR.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 26.

The speculators in shinplasters, the purchasers of proscribed Confederate notes, and the traders in politics, were in a high state of excitement yesterday over the publication of a statement to the effect that the "authorities" at Richmond "had received official notice of the recognition by France of the Government of the Confederate States of America." This was put forth, without comment, in an extra of the *National Advocate*. The editor of that paper does not believe a word of this falsehood. He cannot have forgotten our statement of the French Emperor's policy, in regard to our civil troubles, made ten days ago. But it served his purpose to produce a panic in the market, which he did; and we presume he took advantage of it.

GEN. PHELPS.

The *National Advocate* says: "The friends of the Union, residing in Louisiana, are not satisfied with President LINCOLN'S continuing Gen. PHELPS in command. They consider him an enemy to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore it is impossible for him to harmonize with our citizens, who are determined to maintain their rights as defined in that sacred charter; while Major-Gen. BUTLER and Gen. SHEPLEY are taking great pains to protect us in our rights, as an evidence of which we have Gen. BUTLER'S order that none save those employed should be received or be allowed to remain within the lines of the army, and Gen. SHEPLEY'S order warning the marines of the consequences which would attend their aiding the escape of slaves.

These wholesome regulations are counteracted by the adverse course of Gen. PHELPS, which the President should not tolerate, if he wishes to have the confidence of the people of Louisiana."

UNION MOVEMENTS.

From the Delta, June 26.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Union Hall, in the Fourth District, on Saturday evening last. The meeting was called to order D. S. DENEES, Esq., who nominated EDWIN WHITE, Esq., as Chairman of the meeting. The following named gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents: ROBERT WATSON, C. AUCH, W. A. BILLS and WM. MCDUFF. L. M. DAY, Esq., was appointed Secretary. Able and eloquent addresses were made by the President, by Judge HILDEBRAND and D. S. DENEES, Esq. The meeting was characterized by great unanimity of feeling, and the addresses of the several gentlemen received with universal demonstrations of appreciation.

Quite a spirited festival took place on Saturday evening last at the Planters' Hotel, the patriotic hostess of which is Madam DE BARE. A grand Union ball was given, which was numerously attended, and the night was one of enjoyment to all who were fortunately in attendance. We are told that everything was conducted in admirable taste, and that excellent music and "good cheer" abounded.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

PAROLING.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 26.

From the great crowds that throng the offices of the Military Commandant, we are inclined to believe it will be necessary to again extend the time in which officers and soldiers of the Confederate army may be allowed to receive their parole. The opportunity ends with to-day unless there is further extension of time.

COTTON.

There was quite a stir in cotton yesterday. From the upper windows of the Brokers' offices on Carondelet-street, samples which had been stored away for a year or more descended in fleecy showers, stimulated, doubtless, by the news of a heavy rise at New-York. These samples, we understand, commanded the very handsome price of 25 cents per ℔, at which price eleven bales changed hands.

A CLAIM FOR SALVAGE.

In the Provost Court, on Wednesday, June 25, a party made a claim for salvage to the extent of one-half the value of five bales of cotton which were saved from burning on the 25th of April, when the Federal fleet arrived. The cotton has since been sent North, and the owner of it expressed his willingness to pay a reasonable price for the service rendered in saving it. The claimant was unwilling to accept the amount offered, and the Court held that the case was entirely within the jurisdiction of a Civil Court. Complaint dismissed.

WARDEN.

We learn that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER has appointed Mr. MOSES BATES Warden of the State Penitentiary, which is situated at Baton Rouge. Mr. BATES is a native of Plymouth, Mass., and for many years edited the *Rock* newspaper at that place, and subsequently edited the Worcester *Times*.

DRUMMED OUT.

On Friday last considerable excitement was occasioned, and quite a crowd gathered, from the announcement that two soldiers of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment would be drummed out of the service at Annunciation-square. Their names were MICHAEL SULLIVAN and JOHN CONNOR, and their offence was insubordination. The interesting event was witnessed by thousands.

SAILORS ASHORE.

Yesterday about thirty sailors ran away from the ship *Pensacola*, and a reward of $20 each was offered for their arrest. Here's a chance for the police, and a right good spur to their activity.

State Military Affairs.

ALBANY, Friday, July 11.

Gen. C. A. ARTHUR has been transferred to the Quartermaster-General's Department, as Quartermaster-General.

Gen. CUYLER VAN VECHTEN has been transferred to the Inspector General's Department, as Inspector General.

Gov. Yates to the President.

CHICAGO, Friday, July 11.

Gov. YATES publishes a letter, to-day, to the President, urging the employment of all available means to crush the rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst.

Critical Position of the French at Orizaba.

Lorencez Summoned to Capitulate.

Another Small Battle and Repulse of the French.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The steamer *Trent* has arrived from Vera Cruz, which it left on the 2d inst. Affairs had changed very little either in the capital or in Vera Cruz, in spite of the battle of Orizaba, on the 14th, in which ZARAGOZA was repulsed. According to verbal information of a passenger of the *Trent*, the French were completely blocked in at Orizaba without having been able to obtain supplies of provisions and ammunition since the attack on their convoy, of which I give an account.

However, 800 Zouaves had arrived at Vera Cruz from Cordoba, and at the sailing of the steamer were preparing to carry supplies, if it were possible to force a passage, for the position of the French at Orizaba was getting very critical. In Vera Cruz the scarcity was almost as great, on account of the species of siege maintained by the guerrillas. For instance, an egg was worth 2 reals, (shillings,) and so in proportion. MARQUEZ, who had been in Vera Cruz, had returned to Cordoba, where his troops were, but they were fast diminishing. As for ALMONTE's paper money not a real had been accepted by the dealers, so that new taxes were to be levied. Various persons had been expelled from Vera Cruz for disaffection.

On the 11th of June ZARAGOZA began to move on Orizaba, the Frenchjabandoning El Ingenio at his approach. He then summoned LORENCEZ to capitulate or evacuate the Republic. To this, LORENCEZ dryly replied that he was not invested with the political power to do so, which was solely confided to M. DE SALIGNY.

According to the dispatch of ZARAGOZA, he began the attack, but Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA, for some unexplained cause did not occupy his assigned post on the Cerro del Borrega in time, so that the attack was deferred till the next day—ORTEGA being ordered to attack the right flank of the enemy, but ORTEGA was surprised in the early morning, so that the Mexican troops in vain looked for the arrival of his division. The French maintained their positions, and even attacked, but the column was repulsed. Amongst the wounded was Gen. TAPIA, who received a slight injury in the foot. Hence ZARAGOSA, fearing a fatal result, retired to El Ingenio, to await the enemy if they dare to assume the offensive.

HAVANA, Monday, July 7, 1862.

The latest news from Mexico represents the French as still encamped at Orizaba, and maintaining an uncertain and dangerous communication with Vera Cruz. For instance, near La Tejeria, the Guerrilla Chief, CARBAJAL, surprised the second division of a French convoy, killing the escort and burning seventeen wagons; also carrying off the mules in addition to two hundred more that he had previously captured. The explosion of the ammunition of the convoy added greatly to the slaughter and confusion. When the news arrived at Vera Cruz it caused the greatest alarm, and in order to rescue the convoy, a number of negroes from Martinique were landed from the ships; but the convoy, instead of advancing, returned to Vera Cruz. CARBAJAL'S band had since dispersed, and the stage from Orizaba had arrived without any incident, on the 13th, but the stage which left Vera Cruz for Orizaba was detained by the Liberals and carried to Jalapa. GONZALES ORTEGA, LLAVE, CARBAJAL, and others, were in the neighborhood of Orizaba, intending to attack that town.

The City of Alvarado had repented of its adhesion to ALMONTE, and had returned to its allegiance, so that the steamer *Constitution*, which carried a number of Reactionists down to Alvarado, found the port closed to it, and consequently returned to Vera Cruz.

In the meantime ALMONTE is puzzled where to find the sinews of war, and has therefore ordered an issue of 760,000 national bills; 160,000 are of the denomination of $5 each; 160,000 of $1; 200,000 for two reals, and 400,000 for one real, which are to pass in all the republic as a legal tender.

All Vera Cruz was thrown into an uproar on the circulation of this news; the storekeepers closed their establishments, including the provision stores, upon which the Governor of the Department, asserting that he could not allow the people to perish of hunger, ordered the stores to be opened, threatening to punish as a disturber of order the owner of any store who should refuse to obey. ALMONTE also vows vengeance against those who circulate reports favorable to the Liberals, and is resolved to make an example of the first he catches.

The newspaper, *The True Echo of Europe*, publishes in a recent number the following:

"PRONUNCIAMENTO OF BUITRON.—In the official department our readers will see the pronunciamento and adhesion to the declaration of CORDOBA, drawn up by the forces commanded by the brave and enthusiastic Gen. BUITRON, under the shadow of the capital, and with which he keeps in constant check the Juarist Government."

This accounts for the movements of ZARAGOSA, who appears to have left his camp with extreme haste, having, it is said, received dispatches from the capital at midnight, and by an early hour of the following morning he had all his troops in motion. TABOADA, the reactionary General, in his report says that previous to this movement he found ZARAGOSA encamped in the Hacienda of Tecamalucam. TABOADA, in addition to his own troops, had a French battalion and two companies of the Chasseurs of Vincennes. Some skirmishing ensued, but it was intended merely as a reconnoissance and to protect a convoy, and to TABOADA'S surprise the next day, ZARAGOSA made a retrograde movement toward Acultzingo. He estimates the army of ZARAGOSA at eight thousand men, with 30 pieces of artillery. Amongst the troops was the division of Guanajuato, which was the only one that garrisoned the capital, so that he considered it likely some disturbance had occurred in the City of Mexico.

COBOS, after an interview with SANTA ANNA, at St. Thomas, has returned, with his companions, to Mexico, only ZULOAGA remaining behind. Gen. MARIN, who commanded the expedition of two steamers which, a few years ago, was seized at Vera Cruz by the United States vessels of war on that station, has been appointed by ALMONTE General of that department. Tampico was besieged on the land side by Col. MORENO, and blockaded by the French squadron, so that its speedy surrender was anticipated.

According to the Almontist papers, all the district of the Sierra de Queretaro had followed the example of Gen. TOMAS MEJIA and his troops, having sent in their adhesion to the plan of Cordoba. A son of NARCISO LOPEZ had been arrested near Vera Cruz for traveling with a false passport. ALMONTE'S Minister of Foreign Relations is a native of Puerto Principe.

It is well known that the Captain-General is an ardent advocate for a French alliance, and that his friendship for the illustrious inmates of the Tuilleries, induces him to take a lively interest in the success of their arms in Mexico. Accordingly, when the Spanish mail steamer brought the intelligence that PRIM'S proceedings had merited and obtained the full approval of O'DONNELL'S Ministry, the Duke DE LA TORRE announced his intention to return at once to Madrid, leaving his position to be occupied till the arrival of a successor, by the General second in command. The fact is, he halts between two opinions. The climate of this island does not agree with him, and still less can the constitution of the Duchess endure it, whilst the brilliant saloons of Paris present themselves in striking contrast with the monotony of tropical life. Then again, he does not like O'DONNELL'S policy, who seems to look for inspiration in the life of FERDINAND VI., one of the wisest of Spain's Kings, and who, in the middle of the eighteenth century, kept Spain free from all "entangling alliances." But the office SERRANO holds is the highest and most lucrative in the gift of the Spanish crown, and Paris, instead of giving us money takes it from us. His urbanity and courtliness of manner has made him a favorite with our upper ten, and of course with their humble imitators, the people, with large pretensions and slender purses. In this respect he favorably compares with his predecessor, CONCHA, who had a great deal of the rough soldier about him. Of CONCHA they tell a laughable story. On one occasion some of the principal men of Havana formed a troop of volunteer cavalry, and as a special honor he undertook to drill them, but soon losing his temper he proceeded to abuse his recruits like a drill sergeant, whereupon the corps was dissolved. SERRANO has, however, revoked his determination, and announced his intention to remain, in consequence of some memorials remonstrating against his departure. The following was presented by the Rector of the University:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The subscribers, inhabitants of city, owners of real estate, merchants, lawyers, doctors, editors, bankers, &c., &c., have heard with sincere regret that your Excellency is resolved to give up the command of this Captain-Generalship and embark for Spain within a few days, and we come to earnestly beg your Excellency to desist from this intention which grieves all of us, and to sacrifice on the altar of the country's welfare, which loves and appreciates you, those motives of vexation which you may have for abandoning it.

Your Excellency has governed Cuba well; you have known how to captivate universal sympathy by your chivalrous amiability, your conciliating and equitable character, and your elevated views. Your Excellency ought not to leave your work unfinished at least of your own accord, above all, when the period of your command must soon expire, when the dangerous circumstances through which we are passing make it more and more necessary to have a Governor of the distinguished qualities which are united in your Excellency.

We believe that it will be noble and great on the part of your Excellency to stay with us till the last moment, acquiring thus a greater claim to our gratitude, and responding to the love and respect which we render you.

We, therefore, pray your Excellency to listen to our requests, that you will test our reasons, not only in the crucible of your intellect, but, also, in that of your gentlemanly sentiments, and we are certain you will not make us suffer regrets for your absence, by disregarding our respectful petition.

We are, your Excellency, with the highest consideration and the most refined affection, your attached humble servants, &c.

Among the signatures are those of ten Counts and of many well-known persons. Several of the expressions are rather what we are accustomed to see in addresses to the sovereign than in one to a subject however great his merits; but tastes will not admit of discussion. Of course the newspapers assign any motive but the true one for so abrupt a departure—the damp weather, and I know not what. Whom they expect to deceive, unless themselves and censors, I cannot surmise, for there is not a person here but at once specifies as sole cause the irritation at PRIM'S conduct being approved at Madrid. Judging from the facility with which he changed his mind, one is inclined to suspect it as a demonstration intended for LOUIS NAPOLEON, in order to prove his disrelish of the abandonment of the French alliance.

It is amusing to notice the pertinacity with which the Havana journals strive to alarm all the former Spanish colonies of America, on the subject of subjugation by the United States. One writer gravely assures us that the present contest in the States, which has shaken the world to its basis, is merely a slight military essay to try their strength before undertaking the great work of conquering all South America. Of course that Americans are guided by the precepts of Christian polity, and have no desire to pursue a career of conquest, is not even hinted at, but the capability of the Spanish-American countries to resist such invasion is discussed and decided to be insufficient.

The census returns give the following as the population of Havana; whites, 138,895; free colored, 35,384; slaves, 29,013; liberated Africans, 2,423; total colored population, 66,820; total population, 205,715. In the year 1810 the population was 96,000, so that in 52 years the number of inhabitants has a little more than doubled, whereas, in the 20 years between 1790 and 1810, the population increased from 44,000 to 96,000. At the first mentioned date New-York had only a population of 33,000 souls, and the City of Mexico in 1820, with 170,000 inhabitants, held the first place among the cities of America. At that period the white population of Havana was two-fifths of the whole; now it is nearly seven-tenths.

Don JOSE DE LA SUR, a gentleman well known to all Cuba, died a short time since. As a token of respect, the University and schools were closed for three days.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at Columbus on Friday last, and elected SAM MEDARY as President. Judge RANNEY was nominated as Supreme Judge, W. W. ARMSTRONG as Secretary of State, and Mr. CATHCART as School Commissioner. A long address and series of resolutions were submitted and adopted. The following exhibit the spirit of the whole:

3. That the Abolition Party, by their denunciation of the President whenever he has manifested a conservative spirit, by their atrocious defamation of our Generals who were exposing their lives for their country, and who needed and merited its hearty support, and by their acts and declarations tending to promote insubordination in our armies, and a want of confidence in their commanders, and by their persistent representation of all conservative men in the loyal States, as sympathizers with the rebels, have given immense aid and comfort to the rebel cause, and encouraged them to hope for ultimate success.

4. That we have seen with indignation the intimation of the Governor of Massachusetts, that that State will be slow in furnishing her quota of troops, unless the war be carried on for purposes of emancipation. When the nation is straining every nerve, and pouring out its blood and treasure like water to preserve its existence, it is monstrous that a conditional Unionism that places Abolitionism above the Constitution, and the success of a party above the integrity of the Republic, should thus rear its head in high places, and seek to dictate the conduct of the war.

Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and RANNEY both made characteristic speeches. The former gentleman, in the course of his violent harangue, said with reference to Congress:

The legislation of that body has been legislation for the Almighty African, from the prayer in the morning, (we are a pious body—we open with prayer) —from the prayer with which the Senate and House are opened down to the motion to adjourn, it is negro, negro. The City of Washington, during the last three weeks, has been converted into one grand hospital. Every church, except one for each denomination, has been seized for hospital purposes; and while the sanctuaries of the ever-living God, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—*not the God of the Abolitionists*—not the new God whose gospel is written in the new Bible of Abolition, but the sanctuaries of the ever-living *Jehovah* God; while these have been taken for hospital purposes, every theatre, every saloon, every place of amusement, from the highest to the lowest, the least respectable and the most debased, from the theatre where FORREST entertains his audience, down to the lowest saloon where sour lager bier and rotten whisky are retailed at three cents a glass, are still open. Had these first been taken as hospitals, where the thousands and tens of thousands of gallant men who went to a war for the Constitution, and that the Union could be restored, and who are suffering from wounds inflicted by the many inventions man has devised, might be taken care of, I know no higher purpose to which these churches could have been appropriated. I speak of facts, the principles of which predominate about that city.

Not very far from that city is a building in which 1,100 fugitive slaves, "contrabands" they are called, daily receive the army rations. A hundred thousand dollars a day are taken from the public treasury for the support of these fugitives, while the army of SHIELDS, and other armies in the field, even so late as six weeks ago, marched barefooted, bareheaded, and in their drawers, for many miles without so much as a crust of bread to eat. The soldiers who went out in patriotism lie neglected in the hospitals. These facts are not permitted by means of lightning to reach the people of the United States. The papers of the country are threatened with suppression if the half is given to the people.

Our public assemblages are threatened by the party which, not many years ago, bore upon their banners "free speech and free Press," and now, day by day, excludes the acts of the Government from your knowledge.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, Friday, July 11.

The base ball game between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, and the Bowdoin Club, of Boston, resulted in favor of the former, by a score of 39 against 15.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SUMNER'S CORPS.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following is the list of killed and wounded so far as known in this regiment:

Casualties, June 29, 1862—Wounded.

Robt. Greives, Co. H—severely.
Geo. Babcock, Co. H—hand, slightly.
Josiah Armington, Co. H—hand, severely.
Neil McCafferty, Co. H—hand, severely.

Casualties on June 30, 1862.

Sergt. Jas. Ford, Co. A—hand, severely.
Corp. Jas. Hibbard, Co. A—neck, slightly.
Jas. Bishop, Co. A—side, slightly.
F. H. Noble, Co. A—leg, slightly.
—— Ryder, Co. A—leg, slightly.
Geo. F. Cate, Co. A—arm, slightly.
Chas. Hass, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Julius Bochme, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Fred. Kleebey, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Balthazar Wagner, Co. B—hand, severely.
Christian Wagner, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Joseph Pabot, Co. B—arm, slightly.
Chas. Arnold, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Corp. Christian Brettingew, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Conrad Scibel, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Wm. Frank, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Gustas Kawell, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Philip Gilbert, Co. B—leg, slightly.
John Harrifan, Co. B—leg, slightly.
Sergt. Joseph Wolff, Co. C—neck, severely.
Joseph Vogell, Co. C—leg, severely.
Corp. Chas. F. Curtis, Co. D—neck, slightly.
J. J. O'Connell, Co. D—leg, severely.
Richard Duffin, Co. D—arm, severely.
1st Lieut. Jas. J. Lowell, Co. C—abdomen, mortally.
2d Lieut. Henry L. Patten, Co. E—leg, severely.
Joseph Bent, Co. E—leg, severely.
Edw. P. Gleason, Co. E—head, severely.
John McGovern, Co. E—head, severely.
John McIntyre, Co. E—head, slightly.
George Smith, Co. E—shoulder, slightly.
1st Lieut. Augustus Miller, Co. F—leg, slightly.
Sergt. McGuire, Co. F—hand, slightly.
Corp. Powers, Co. F—hand, slightly.
—— De Forest, Co. F—groin, slightly.
Sergt. M. M. McKay, Co. G—hand, severely.
Corp. W. A. Johnston, Co. G—thigh, severely.
Corp. F. S. Allen, Co. G—leg, severely.
Wm. Casey, Co. G—face, slightly.
Eyere D. Chan, Co. G—testicles, slightly.
John Goodwin, Co. G—ankle, slightly.
Geo. Lawson, Co. G—ankle, slightly.
David Root, Co. G—head, severely.
David Stearns, Co. H—side, slightly.
John McKenna, Co. H—neck, slightly.
Samuel Garoo, Co. H—mouth, mortally.
Cornelius Monahan, Co. H—hand, severely.
John Stevens, Co. H—scalp, slightly.
1st Lieut. Henry L. Abbot, Co. I—arm, severely.
Sergt. A. J. Bates, Co. I—arm and thigh, severely.
Corp. Semmerhays, Co. I—foot, slightly.
John Daisey, Co. I—foot, slightly.
Richard Brooks, Co. I—hand, slightly.
Charles Goodwin, Co. I—foot, slightly.
Frank McNamara, Co. I—shoulder, slightly.
Isaac M. Sampson, Co. K—leg, mortal.
Sergt. P. J. Campian, Co. K—leg, severely.
Samuel Lucke, Co. K—knee, severely.
Chas. Leonard, Co. K—knee, severely.
George Hastings, Co. K—leg, severely.
Chas. W. Bartlett, Co. K—face, slightly.
George W. Kehn—face, slightly.
Joseph H. Parker, Co. K—thigh, slightly.
John H. Hines, Co. K—foot, slightly.
James W. Bryde, Co. K—legs, slightly.
Total, 65.

Killed.

James Huntz, Co. I.
Sergt. A. L. Holmes, Co. K.
Sergt. Theodore Coupof, Co. K.
Total, 3.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Thomas Duggan, Co. A—killed.
Col. E. C. Charles—missing.
Dennis Leary, Co.—wounded.
Samuel Ferguson, Co. A—wounded.
Lieut. G. H. Smith, Co. B—thigh, slightly.
Corp. Jackson Ray, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Patrick Murphy, Co. B—finger, slightly, (missing.)
Barney Flanagan, Co. C—wounded, slightly.
John Thaby, Co. C—wounded, slightly.
John Diamond, Co. D—missing.
Patrick Sheehan, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
Timothy Keenan, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
Wm. Wilson, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
John Maher, Co. D—wounded, slightly.
John Hazlett, Co. G—wounded, severely.
John Monaghan, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. Thos. Delaney, Co. H—wounded.
Augustus Bauer, Co. H—wounded.
Michael Queenan, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. Wm. Challier, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Lane, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Wolf, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. McCauley, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Keiup, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Ringwald, Co. I—wounded.
Wm. Brentzer, Co. I—wounded.
Dennis Callaghan, Co. K—wounded.
John Noonan, Co. K—wounded.
Patrick Reilly, Co. K—wounded.
John Kelly, Co. K—wounded.
Total, killed, 2; wounded, 28—aggregate, 30.

Lieut. G. W. Scott, Acting Aid of Gen. Caldwell—leg, slightly.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30, 1862.

Major Henry J. How—killed.
Jonathan Hudson—killed.
Volney P. Chase—killed.
George Mace, Co. C—killed.
First Lieut. David Lee, Co. E—killed.
Edward McGuire, Co. E—killed.
Edwin C. Richardson, Co. E—killed.
Corporal Lyman Blackington, Co. F—killed.
Thomas Walsh, Co. F—killed.
Lewis Westacott, Co. F—killed.
Henry Eacott, Co. G—killed.
James O'Connell, Co. G—killed.
James McLaughlin, Co. G—killed.
George R. White, Co. G—killed.
John Smith, Co. H—killed.
Thomas H. Smith, Co. H—killed.
Edwin P. Stanley, Co. H—killed.
Philip R. Guinan, Co. I—killed.
Corporal A. P. Solurau, Co. K—killed.
Corporal John Carroll, Co. K—killed.
Col. P. W. Hinks—wounded slightly in thigh.
Capt. Patrick Dunn, Co. A—head, slightly.
Edward Murphy, Co. A—hip, slightly.
Warren K. Baley, Co. A—leg, slightly.
James Porter, Co. A—scalp, slightly.
James Booth, Co. A—scalp, slightly.
John G. Coffin, Co. A—thigh, slightly.
Thomas S. Bradley, Co. A—hand, slightly.
Sergeant Frederick Cross, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Corporal S. A. S. Mitchell, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Aaron Carson, Co. B—hand, slightly.
George W. Parris, Co. C—leg, severely.
Sergeant Wm. Stone, Co. C—leg, slightly.
D. W. Bryant, Co. C—leg, slightly.
Charles Wright, Co. D—thigh, slightly.
Thomas Murphy, Co. D—thigh, slightly.
Sergeant B. Cinury, Co. E—ankle, slightly.
Acting Color Sergt. Peter O'Rourke, Co. E—groin, slightly.
Color Sergt. Dennis Guilfayle, Co. E—hand, slightly.
Dennis Barry, Co. E—scalp, slightly.
Michael McGee, Co. E—scalp, severely.
Dennis Callaghan, Co. E—leg, severely.
William Callaghan, Co. E—leg, slightly.
Edward Dogherty, Co. E—arm, severely.
Michael Murphy, Co. E—arm, severely.
R. Nealy, Co. E—arm, severely.
Peter Manning, Co. E—arm, severely.
Hugh Denan, Co. E—arm, severely.
Corporal Chas. O'Neill, Co. F—arm, severely.
Corporal Wm. P. Bixby, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
B. G. Fogg, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Wm. Gardner, Co. F—foot, slightly.
Harrison E. Case, Co. F—foot, mortally.
F. W. Green, Co. F—thigh, slightly.
Alexander Marin, Co. F—thigh, slightly.
Robert W. Putnam, Co. F—shoulder, slightly.
Capt. Chas. R. Dakin, Co. G—shoulder, severely.
James Conelly, Co. G—hand, slight.
Charles F. Jenkins, Co. G—arm, slight.
John Egan, Co. G—hand, slight.
Luke Kelly, Co. G—arm, slightly.
John Maun, Co. G—leg, severely.
Joseph Mason, Co. G—arm, severely.
Denis O'Connor, Co. G—arm, severely.
Michael O'Neil, Co. G—arm, severely.
A. J. Jacobs, Co. G—arm, severely.
Capt. Chas. N. Anderson, Co. H—lungs and hand, severely.
Sergt. George F. Shaw, Co. H—side, mortal.
Charles G. Andrews, Co. H—side, mortal.
William G. Andrews, Co. H—thigh, severely.
Gustavus Lairabee, Co. H—head, severely.
Frederick Martin, Co H—ankle, severely.
Dann. W. Morse, Co. H—ankle, severely.
John Restell, Co. H—side and arm, severely.
George W. Thompson, Co. H—arm, severely.
George L. Trask, Co. H—arm, severely.
First-Sergt. Oliver Hapgood, Co. I—abdomen, severely.
J. McKenzie, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
Daniel P. Heavey, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
F. L. Smith, Co. I—abdomen, severely.
John H. Cushing, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
Edward Powers, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
William Burbank, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
John N. Henry, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
C. B. Knox, Co. I—abdomen, mortal.
Patrick Managhan, Co. I—wounded.
George H. Stevens, Co. I—wounded.
Daniel Sedley, Co. I—wounded.
Capt. Ansell, D. Wass, Co. K—foot, slightly.
Robert Williams, Co. K—neck, slightly.
Robert Hendley, Co. K—thigh, severely.
William H. McKenny, Co. K—breast, severely.
Thomas Greive, Co K—thigh, severely.
Albert S. Lillie, Co. K—hand, severely.
Frank B. Leach, Co. K—leg, severely.
Killed, 22; Wounded, 75; Total, 97.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

Casualities on June 30, 1862.

Killed.

David Ellis, Co. A.
John Spencer, Co. A.
John Moren, Co. D.
John Rood, Co. D.
John Strass, Co. D.
John Waune, Co. D.
Freeman Francis, Co. D.
William Ash, Co. E.
Sergt. Thos. Francis, Co. E.
James Fairchild, Co. E.
N. J. Smith, Co. F.
George C. Trew, Co. G.
John Upham, Co. G.
Thomas Hatch, Co. I.
Lucius Cadey Co. I.
H. Calhoun, Co. K.

Wounded.

1st Lt. Chas. Hunt, Co. A.
J. W. Buken, Co. A.
James Rolls, Co. A.
Michael Schell, Co. A.
J. Willet, Co. A.
G. Palmer, Co. B.
H. Smedley, Co. B.
Geo. W. Perkins, Co. B.
A. Werden, Co. C.
R. Vansuckle, Co. C.
H. Hartshorn, Co. C.
Corp P. Fox, Co. C.
W. Barber, Co. C.
J. M. Lane, Co. C.
Corp. P. Antum, Co. D.
J. C. Goodsough, Co. D.
P. Vandan, Co. D.
H. Thompson, Co. D.
A. A. Kennerty, Co. D.
J. Beach, Co. D.
J. Arnold, Co. D.
A. Pratt, Co. E.
Sergt. A. McDonald, Co. E.
Sergt. S. W. Babcock, Co. F.
Corp. H. Fleig, Co. F.
G. O. Cole, Co. F.
P. Rowe, Co. F.
B. Isham, Co. F.
Lt. C. Ingersol, Co. G.
Corp. J. C. Shoals, Co. G.
A. Barromas, Co. G.
C. H. Oltz, Co. G.
J. Western, Co. G.
D. S. Cole, Co. G.
P. Young, Co. G.
Sergt. McCracken, Co. G.
A. Burseig, Co. G.
J. M. Basner, Co. G.
Corp. P. M. Blackman, Co. I.
B. B. Mason, Co. I.
G. Whiting, Co. I.
J. B. Ashley, Co. I.
G. O. Collins, Co. I.
N. J. Clements, Co. I.
Sergt. M. A. Abbot, Co. K.
C. Boxtaney, Co. K.
T. Fare, Co. K.
N. Kinzey, Co. K.
S. Sweezy, Co. K.
L. Tuthill, Co. K.
A. Wheaton, Co. K.

Missing.

J. Clark, Co. A.
Samuel Fitchett, Co. A.
J. Jones, Co. A.
A. McMiller, Co. A.
W. McKay, Co. A.
Lewis Wey, Co. A.
F. Bursitt, Co. B.
G. Lockwood, Co. D.
S. Rawson, Co. D.
J. McCauley, Co. D.
J. Barsey, Co. D.
Corp. B. Richards, Co. E.
H. Cummings, Co. E.
Wm. Underwood, Co. F.
J. Young, Co. G.
Sergt. G. Henderson, Co. G.
A. M. Barton, Co. G.
J. Shasford, Co. G.
W. S. Smith, Co. G.
W. S. Barry, Co. G.
R. Noble, Co. G.
C. W. Fulmer, Co. G.
J. Cleveland, Co. G.
J. Harris, Co. G.
William Booth, Co. I.
Corp. W. Churchill, Co. K.
A. Mills, Co. K.
D. Mills, Co. K.
D. Maune, Co. K.

Killed, 16; wounded, 51; Total, 67.

ARTILLERY OF RICHARDSON'S DIVISION.

Casualties from June 28 to July 5—Capt. Hazzard's Battery.

Capt. Hazzard, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. O'Neill, wounded severely—head.
Sergt. O'Neill, 2d, wounded severely—leg.
Sergt. Brennan, wounded severely—leg and arm.
Sergt. O'Marra, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. Tezera, wounded severely—hip.
Sergt. Murphy, wounded severely—hand.
Sergt. Harvey, wounded severely—foot.

Capt. Pettit's Battery.

Sergt. George Barlow, wounded slightly—head.
Sergt. Charles A. Gates, wounded slightly—face and hand.
Sergt. Peter Farrell, wounded slightly—ankle.
Sergt. Joe Myers, wounded slightly—thigh.
Sergt. Edward Regan, wounded slightly—thigh.
Sergt. Archibald Campbell, wounded slightly—hip.

ARTILLERY OF SEDGWICK'S DIVISION.

Casualties on June 29, 30, and July 1, 1862.

Sergt. John H. Hammond, wounded severely—thigh and arm.
Sergt. Wm. Slocum, wounded severely—hip.
Sergt. James Cooper, wounded severely—thigh.
Sergt. Simon M. Sidelinger, wounded severely—side.
Corp. Michael Hart, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Michael Kelly, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Peters; wounded severely—thigh.
Corp. Geo. Marters, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. Hugh McLea, wounded severely—leg.
Corp. John Skeet, wounded severely—shoulder.
Corp. Patrick McCarthy, wounded severely—thigh.
Corp. John Simpson, wounded severely—thigh.
Total 12.

SIXTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, BURNS' BRIGADE.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. BURNS, Commanding Brigade, wounded in cheek.
Corp. Healy, Co. A, wounded—shoulder and arm.
Martin McPeak, Co. A, wounded—slightly.
John Gallagher, Co. B—killed.
Corp. Faddin, Co. B—wounded.
Corp. Taner, Co. C—killed.
Sergt. Waters, Co. C—killed.
Sergt. Fitzpatrick, Co. C—wounded—arm.
Thos. J. Burns, Co. C, wounded—arm.
Corp. Dogherty, Co. C, wounded—arm.
Wm. Walsh, Co. C, wounded—knee and hip.
C. McLinchey, Co. C, wounded—hand.
Lieut. McHugh, Co. D, wounded—head.
Sergt. McCabe, Co. D, wounded—back.
Charles McIrlaine, Co. D, wounded—leg.
Lieut. Lovett, Co. E, wounded slightly—arm.
Sergt. Devlin, Co. E, wounded slightly—elbow.
Capt. Thompson, Co. F, wounded—foot.
John Egan, Co. F, wounded—chest.
Wm. Saxton, Co. F, wounded—arm.
Wm. Clarke, Co. F, wounded—slightly.
Hugh Lynch, Co. F, wounded—arm.
Sergt. Murphy, Co. F, wounded—hand.
Daniel McDonagh, Co. G—killed.
James Collins, Co. G—killed.
Lieut. McKean, Co. G, wounded—head.
Corp. McNamee, Co. G, wounded—back.
Wm. Smiley, Co. G, wounded—breast.
Pat. Newlin, Co. G, wounded—head.
James Scott, Co. G, wounded—head.
Corp. Reily, Co. H, wounded—arm.
James Donohoe, Co. H, wounded—side.
James Dever, Co. H, wounded—foot.
Tim. McNamee, Co. H, wounded—foot.
Wm. Gartman, Co. I, mortally wounded—breast.
John Pandervilie, Co. I, wounded—hand.
Cyrus Ainsley, Co. K, wounded—head.
Corp. Flynn, Co. E, wounded—foot.
John Smith, Co. E, wounded—face.
Edward Ford, Co. E, wounded—leg.
Total killed, 6; wounded, 34. Aggregate, 40.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Frederick Speak, Co. A—killed.
Henry C. Palmer, Co. C—killed.
Samuel Eck, Co. F—killed.
Wickam Harding, Co. D—killed.
Robert M. King, Co. D—killed.
James A. Fulton, Co. I—killed.
Isaac A. Campbell, Co. I—killed.
Wm. Blackburne, Co. I—killed.
John Stevenson, Co. I—killed.
Michael Campbell, Co. E—killed,
Patrick Shay, Co. E—killed.
John Lee, Co. A—wounded in thigh.
Charles Robinson, Co. A—arm.
Samuel Strickler, Co. A—chest.
John Ray, Co. I—groin.
Corp. Henry Lainsburger, Co. I—hip.
William Yates, Co. I—wrist.
Thomas McRae, Co. I—chest.
Charles W. Smith, Co. I—arm.
George Hunter, Co. I—testis.
John McGinn, Co. I—thigh.
Wm. H. Comfort, Co. C—groin.
Wm. W. Smith, Co. C—head.
Charles Weinert, Co. C—arm.
Corp. Edward Lathrop, Co. C—wrist.
Uriah Rolliston, Co D—hip.
Corp. Wm. Quinn, Co. D—groin.
Edward Rhodeback, Co. D—arm.
John Stenffer, Co. F—foot.
William Raming, Co. F—thigh.
Clayton Tupper, Co. G—hand.
Benjamin Ehler, Co. G—hand.
George Bryan, Co. E—arm.
Jacob Lindee, Co. E—hand.
Killed, 11; wounded, 23. Total, 34.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Wm. Steinmetz, Co. L—thigh.
Henry Dougherty, Co. L—leg.
Joseph Babner, Co. L—thigh.
Wm. Smith, Co. L—killed.
Isaac Scully, Co. L—thigh.
Wm. Smith, Co. L—thigh.
Corp. Jacob McMahon, Co. M—breast.
Samuel Daniels, Co. A—killed.
Joseph Burns, Co. A—finger.
A. Fricker, Co. A—hand.
Corp. Wm. Heurie, Co. B—missing.
John A. Thompson, Co. B—foot.
Sergt. Wilber F. Watrous, Co. B—killed.
John C. Baines, Co. B—killed.
Galton Envin, Co. B—killed.
Thomas Simmins, Co. B—ankle.
John Griffith, Co. B—neck.
John Nugent, Co. B—head.
George Lilly, Co. B—arm.
Andrew Lloyd, Co. C—reported dead.
William Mullen, Co. C—thigh.
Henry Wallack, Co. C—shoulder.
Samuel Allway, Co. C—shoulder.
John Lightfoot, Co. D—neck.
Albert G. Smith, Co. E—head.
George B. Goons, Co. E—head.
William S. Kuhn, Co. E—head.
William Sheer, Co. E—arm.
Sergt. Charles Porter, Co. F—jaw.
Jacob Smunk, Co. F—killed.
Godfrey Shuble, Co. G—killed.
Francis Judge, Co. G—arm.
Christian Shafer, Co. G—wrist.
Garrick Mallory, Co. H—arm and thigh.
Robert Livingston, Co. H—wrist and thigh.
Albert Loveline, Co. H—finger.
Thomas Ryan, Co. H—finger.
George Elmer, Co. H—finger.
Jones M. Chapman, Co. H—leg.
Trueman Wilmer, Co. H—leg.
John Macbeth, Co. H—leg.
William Whaton, Co. H—leg.
Thomas Bridy, Co. K—leg.
Corp. Patrick Dryer, Co. K—thigh.
Denis Kelley, Co. K—leg.
Newton W. Smith, Co. L—breast.
James Milligan, Co. L—side.
John Carey, Co. L—leg.
Joseph H. Drake, Co. L—leg.
Lawrence King, Co. L—leg.
George W. Beamist, Co. M—leg.
Michael May, Co. M—breast.
Capt. James Johnston, Co. N—leg.
Lieut. George B. Kenny, Co. N—reported dead.
Sergt. Albert Bunn, Co. N—head.
John McAbree, Co. N—finger.
John A. West, Co. N—arm.
James Campbell, Co. N—leg.
William Newling, Co. N—leg.
Nicholas Johnston, Co. R—killed.
George Meyers, Co. R—abdomen.
George Price, Co. R—heel.
Adolph Keisel, Co. R—heel.
Lieut. Smith, Co. B—foot.
Thomas Cunningham, Co. F—back.
Chas. F. Hansell, Co. F—back.
Henry Gordon, Co. F—side.
Oliver Rafiell, Co. F—arm and side.
Robert Walker, Co. F—head.
Killed, 11; wounded, 58. Total, 69.

SEVENTY-SECOND PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Casualties on June 30 and July 1, 1862.

Sergt.-Maj. James W. Sunderland—wounded.
Capt. Chas. McGarrick, Co. B—killed.
Corp. John G. Leeson, Co. B—wounded, slight.
John B. Nicholas, Co. B—wounded, slight.
Ayres Taylor, Co. B—killed.
Joseph S. Roberst, Co. B—killed.
Chas. L. A. Slater, Co. B—killed.
Wm. Taylor, Co. B—wounded.
Chas. Keiter, Co. B—wounded.
Philip F. Taylor, Co. B—wounded.
Ellis J. Hall, Co. B—wounded.
John W. Wise, Co. B—wounded.
James Harris, Co. B—wounded.
John P. McFarland, Co. B—wounded.
Abraham Myers, Co. B—wounded.
Thomas Piotts, Co. B—wounded.
Joseph H. Wright, Co. B—wounded.
Frederick Miller, Co. C—killed.
John A. Robb, Co. C—killed.
Lieut. Michael Caste, Co. C—wounded.
Corp. J. Huttenbock, Co. C

Jacob Raaf, Co. G—wounded.
Capt. Wm. Deetz, Co. H—wounded.
Fredk. Herrenknecht, Co. H—wounded.
Augustus Basterd, Co. H—wounded.
Chas. Wagar, Co. I—wounded.
Theodor Poch, Co. I—wounded.
Adam Schaad, Co. I—wounded.
Chas. Trishchler, Co. I—wounded.
Bernhardt Baruch, Co. K—wounded.
Fredk. Kinel, Co. K—wounded.
Augustus Heese, Co. K—wounded.
Chas. Hoofman—wounded.
Robert Lang, Co. K—wounded.
Fredk. Reidel, Co. K—wounded.
Augustus Weekant ——
Major H. A. Z. Garbel—wounded.

A recapitulation of the killed and wounded in Sumner's Corps gives the following total, excluding those among the missing and unknown, and including those in Gen. French's, already published in the Times: Killed, 173; wounded, 1,002; total, 1,175.

COUCH'S DIVISION—HOWE'S BRIGADE.

NINETY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA.

George Crum, Co. F—head
Lloyd Kern, Co. I—back.
Sergt. Richard G. Rogers, Co. C—head, slightly.

NINETY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Corp. Henry Huzel, Co. B.
Corp. Chas. Scholer, Co. D.
Jacob Storr, Co. D.
Philip Sasseman, Co. D.
Jacob Volner, Co. D.
Francis Davrey, Co. G.
Second Lieut. Christian Gallus, Co. F.
John Urban, Co. G.
Capt. Wm. Scher, Co. H.
Corp. Fred. Gruveberg, Co. H.
Amor Alerkert, Co. I.

Wounded and Missing.

Capt. J. W. Beamish, Co. A—slightly.
Wm. H. Cox, Co. A—slightly.
Geo. H. Hyde, Co. A—slightly.
Hy. H. Uplet, Co. A—slight.
S. Graham, Co. A—severely.
2d Lieut. J. Lauterbacker, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. C. Schroder, Co. C—slightly.
F. Beickert, Co. C—mortl'y.
J. Zenglein, Co B—severely.
G. Scheifele, Co. B—severly.
Corp. W. Abendroth, Co. C—severely.
M. Tauss, Co C—severely.
J. Martin, Co. C—slightly.
P. Hersch, Co. D—slightly.
H. Wischom, Co. D—severly.
J. Wegist, Co. D—missing.
J. Prokesh, Co. D—missing.
M. Branner, Co. D—missing.
G. Maynard, Co E—slightly.
Jacob Nourenmann, Co E—slightly.
F. Huller, Co. E—slightly.
J. Wasser, Co. E—severe'y.
C. Im kenberger, Co. E—severely.
Sergt. F. Mohruiegg, Co. D—mortally.
Killed, 11; wounded, 41; missing, 7. Total, 59.
Corp. Philip Webster—Co. A—severely.
Thos. Crotzier, Co. A—sever'y.
Sam. Philips, Co. A—severely.
J. G. Billing, Co. D—mortally.
E. Watz, Co. G—severely.
Corp. D. Taylor, Co. G—mortally.
J. Linder, Co. G—missing.
J. Bothfuss, Co. G—missing.
C. Taylor, Co. G—missing.
G. Benner, Co. G—missing.
W. Stull, Co. H—slightly.
C. S. Iwerer, Co. H—slight'y.
A. Morlock, Co. H—severely.
Corp. A. Schille, Co. I—severely.
M. Daiss, Co. I—severely.
A. Weingartner, Co. I—mortally.
T. May, Co. K—mortally.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed.

Maj. John Poland.
Arthur B. Elliott, Co. A.
Corp. Daniel Frantz, Co. C.
Samil. Ferdan, Co. C.
John Sanders, Co. C.
Henry F. Cooke, Co. D.
John Sloss, Co. E.
John C. Hershman, Co. E.
Corp. Alex. Bothwell, Co. F.
1st Lieut. Thos. Money, Co. K.

Wounded and Missing.

1st Lieut. Wm. Reed, Acting Aid to Gen. Howe—slightly.
Corp. Thos. McClowry, Co. A—slighly.
Frank Hart, Co. A—slightly.
S. Gillespie, Co. B—slightly.
Corp. Thos. Loughrey, Co. B—slightly.
J. Connelly, Co. B—slightly.
M. Freny, Co. D—slightly.
Sergt. Thos. Thomas, Co. E—severely.
Corp. Robt. G. Dill, Co. E—slightly.
T. Morris, Co. E—slightly.
Corp. John T. Gray, Co. F—severely.
J. Barker, Co. F—severely
P. Cario, Co. F—severely.
P. Keifer, Co. F—severely.
J. McDowell, Co F—severely.
Sergt. James Porter, Co. F—slightly.
Wm. Alges, Co. G—slightly.
Pat. Brady, Co. G—slightly.
Lieut. M. Teese, Co. G—missing
Color-Corp. Wm. H. Cowen, Co. H—slightly.
Mich. Fair, Co. H—slightly.
Robt. Tucker, Co. M—miss g
W.T. McClain, Co. B—sligh'y.
Corp. Shadrach Woods, Co. B—slightly.
D. T. Reed, Co. B—slightly.
Sergt. Saml. Degarnes, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. Geo. O'Meally, Co. F—slightly.
Corp. Marcus Barker, Co. F—slightly.
A. Callow, Co. F—slightly
T. Williams, Co. F—slightly.
H. Barner, Co. F—slightly.
F. McCarty, Co. F—slightly.
N. Hoffman, Co. F—slightly.
J. Moore, Co. F—slightly.
Jno. Porter, Co. F—slightly.
Peter Schildecker, Co. F—slightly.
Corp. John T. Gray, Co. F—missing.
Johnson, Co. F—missing.
Sergt David Morgan, Co. G—slightly.
Wm. Fullerton, Co. I—slightly.
Corp John Black, Co. K—slightly.
Saml. Perry, Co K—slightly
Jos. Knorr, Co. K—slightly.

Left in Hospital at Savage's Station.

Capt J Large, Co C—missing
Corp. Isaac Bennet, Co. C—missing.
Isaac Frantz, Co. C—missing.
Wm. Shide, Co C—missing
A. Flowers, Co. C—missing.
Saml. Hutchinson, Co. C—missing.
J. Southeron, Co. C—missing.

Killed, 10; wounded, 38; missing, 11. Total, 59.

FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Sergt. C. Vogel, Co. I.
Michael Quinn, Co. B.

Wounded and Missing.

Corp. Goudchaux, Co. A—severely.
——Cartelani, Co. A—severely.
Giacon I Diacono, Co. A—severely.
——Trunello, Co. A—severely.
——Pean, Co. A—slightly
——Gillan, Co. A—slightly
Sergt. Hale, Co B—severely
C. Lawrence, Co B—severely
Sergt. Ridoun, Co. C—severely.
——Faral, Co. C—severely
——Schmidt, Co. C—slig'y
Thos. Make, Co. C—missing
Capt. S. D. Masure, Co. D—severely.
L. Friedenberger, Co. D—severely.
L. Schamickon, Co. D—severely.
——Merrick, Co. D—slig'y
——Dounoe, Co. D—slig'y
Ser Raeder, Co. H—severely.
——Derlam, Co H—severely
——G. Claudel, Co. I—severely.
——Schiff, Co. I—severely
Poole, Co. D—slightly
Corp. Lowdey, Co. E—severely.
Lewis Candeaux, Co. E—severely.
Sergt. Farrington, Co. E—slightly.
——Boh, Co. E—slightly.
——Bernard, Co E—slig y
——Bedinger, Co. E—slightly.
Corp. Silberman, Co. F—slightly.
——Hickel, Co. F—slig'ly
——Griel, Co. F—slightly.
——Lindzenz, Co. F—slig tly.
Sergt Schmidt, Co. G—severely.
——Kies, Co. G—severely
——Kehn, Co. G—severely
——Wallace, Co. G—sev'ly
——Wolf, Co G—slightly.
Sergt. Zaeig, Co. H—severe ly
Private Mehl, Co. H—slightly
——Weisgerber, Co. I—slightly.
Pat Sullivan, Co B—slightly
H. Snell, Co. B—slightly.
F. Chisoni, Co. B—slightly.

Killed, 2; wounded, 42; missing, 1 Total, 45.

SIXTY-SECOND NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Geo. Vandewater, Co. A.
Eugene Schernaan, Co. G.
Isaac B Myers, Co. G.
Walter P. Smith, Co. G.

Wounded.

Lt. Col. Oscar V. Dayton—slightly.
Capt. Wm. Ackerman, Co. A—severely
M. Murphy, Co. B—severely.
J. Brown. Co. B—severely.
W. L. Cross, Co. B—slightly.
J. Murphy. Co. B—slightly.
M. Meyer, Co. B—slightly
T. Pleasant, Co. C—severely.
A. C. Young, Co. C—severely.
Corp. A. H. Brown, Co. E—severely.
E. A. Sampson, Co. E—sev'ly.
A. Schaffer, Co. F—severely.
C. Zink, Co. F—slightly.
C. Cubler, Co. F—slightly.
Wm. Jones, Co. G—slightly.
J. D. Strange, Co. H—slightly.
T. Kelly Co. K—slightly.
W. M'Allister, Co. K—slightly
Geo. Witt, Co. K—slightly.
M. Bassdry, Co J—severely.
W Hankey, Co. J—severely.
T. Moore, Co. J—severely.
J. Behrens, Co. J—severely.

Missing.

Wm. Welsh, Co. A.
Geo. W. Vale, Co. A.
Pat. Curran, Co. E—slight.
Corp. C. H Warren, Co. E.
Alfred DeForrest, Co. E.
Sergt. H. Phillips, Co. G.
Corp. Haas, Co. K.
Daniel Chase, fifer.
Solomon Kain, Co. C.
Daniel Brittain, Co. K.
Gotheb Hess, Co. K.
John Schneider, Co. K.
Carl Schulters, Co. K.
Bernard Schutz, Co. K.

Killed, 27; wounded, 148; missing, 33—Total, 208.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following is an official list of casualties in the Irish Brigade, during the actions at Allen's Farm, Savage's Station, Glen Dale and Malvern Hill:

EIGHTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK.

Killed.

Corp Geo. Doyle, Co. A, at Nelson's Farm.
Michael Crowley, Co. B, at Nelson's Farm.
Patrick Dargan, Co. C, at Savage's.
Dennis Kierdan, Co. K, at Savage's.
Patrick Courtney, Co. C, at Malvern.
Francis Featherston, Co. C, at Malvern.
Henry Nugent, Co. F, at Malvern.
2d Lieut. Francis J. Hackett, at Malvern.
Corp Michael McGrath, Co. K, at Malvern.
Pat. McCabe, Co. K, at Malvern.

Wounded.

James Byrne, Co. B.
James Huggerton, Co. B.
Corp Mich. Manning, Co. C.
1st Lieut. John C. Foley, Co. D.
Corp. Jas. Burke, Co. H.
Thos. Gannon, Co. H.
John Small, Co. H.
John Farmer, Co. K.
John Sparks, Co. A.
Dennis Shehan, Co. B.
Martin Maiden, Co. B.
Wm. Keefe, Co. B.
John Magee, Co. B.
John Kidd. Co. B.
Thos. Mallen, Co. C.
Farrell Hogg, Co. D.
Polk Joyce, Co D.
Robert Beard, Co. C.
1st Lieut. Mich. Egan, Co. I.
John Cade, Co. C.
John Casey, Co. D.
Sergt. Pat. Horgan, Co. F.
John Nolan, Co. F.
James Geary, Co. F.
Thomas Lannigan, Co. G.
Pat. Sweeney, Co. G.
Sergt. James D. Finn, Co. H.
1st Sergt. Jas. Sheridan, Co. I.
Sergt. Pat. Mallin, Co. I.
John McCarthy, Co. I.
John Coleman, Co. I.
James Shields, Co. I.
Timothy Driscoll, Co. I.
Pat. Murphy, Co. K.
Wm Clair, Co. K.
Michael Piggott, Co. K.
Chas. Fitzpatrick, Co. K.
John Dalton, Co. K.
Jas. Mulligan, Co. A.
Jos. Doran, Co B.
Chas. Mullaly. Co. B.
John O'Brien, Co. B.
Corp. Mich. Cassidy, Co. C.
John Desmond, Co. C.
Mich. Lennehan, Co. C.
Chas. F. Joyce, Co. C.
John A. Cready, Co. H.
James Looney, Co. H.
Ber. Fitzgerald, Co. H.
John Kelter, Co. I.
John Redmond, Co. K.
1st Serg. Pat. McCabe, Co. K.
Capt. Jos. O'Donohue, Co. C, mortally.

Missing.

Edward Daly, Co. H.
Bart. Figott, Co. A.
John Bird, drummer, Company A.
James Quinn, Co. B.
Michael Driscoll, Co. B.
Pat. Casey, Co. B.
John Connelly, Co. B.
Corpl. Michael Foy, Co. C.
Michael Brennan, Co. C.
Peter Coogan, Co. C.
John Dunn.
Wm. Kearns, Co. C.
John Nash, Co. C.
Jas. McClellan, Co. D.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. D.
Pat. McGarven, Co. D
Jas. Wallace, Co. D.
Jas. McGrath, Co. D.
Lawrence Lawless, Co C.
Terence Fitz, Co. H.
Corp. William Burke, Co H.
Henry Blake, Co. D.
John Brady, Co. D.
Pat. Doonan, Co. E.
Pat. Maddin, Co E.
Wm. Wheelan, Co. E.
Sergt. Jas. McCormick, Co F.
Pat McNamara, Co. F.
Peter Levery, Co. F.
John Donlon, Co. F.
Jos. Dwyer, Co. F. drummer.
Edward Welch, Co. F.
Thomas Cahill, Co. G.
Thomas Carney, Co. G.
Wm Gallagher, Co. G.
John Riley, Co G.
Wm Dunnigan, Co. G.
John Buckley, Co. G.
Thomas Rouch, Co. G.
Hugh Leahy, Co H.
Thomas Mahoney, Co. H.
Michael McGee, Co. I.
Matthew Maxwell, Co. I.
John O'Neil, Co. I.
M. Brady, drummer, Co. I.
Patrick Skeehan, Co. K.

Killed, 10; wounded, 50; missing, 50. Total, 119.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Wounded.

Joseph A. Short, Co. I—at Nelson's Farm.
Andrew H. Farr, Co. I—at Malvern.
Henry Austin, Co. G—at Nelson's Farm.
Sergt. A. B. Kellam, Co. H—at Nelson's Farm.
George W. Smith, Co. H—at Nelson's Farm.
Col. E. W. Pierce—lost right arm.
Sergt. S. A. Howard, Co. A—slightly.
C. Ross, Co. A—seriously.
J. Riley, Co. B—slightly.
M. S. Curtis, Co. C—slightly.
I. Bates, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. T. F. Darby, Co. D—slightly.
Alfred B. Warner, Co. E—slightly.
S. C. Wight, Co. E—slightly.
Charles E. Merriam, Co. E—slightly.
Edward Belcher, Co. F—slightly, and missing.
J. Baker, Co. G—slightly.
Cornelius L. White, Co. G—seriously.
D. C. Easton, Co. H—slightly.
Sergt. Walter A. Keyser, Co. I—seriously.
Augustus A. Blaney, Co. I—slightly.
George W. Forsyth, Co. I—slightly.
J. H. Han, Co. I—slightly.
J. A. Dow, Co. I—slightly.
Capt. Wm. Pray, Co. K—seriously.
Lieut. Wm. W. Davis, Co. K—slightly.
Sergt. Henry A. Hunting, Co. K—slightly,

Missing.

Asst. Sur. G. B. Cogswell.
Adjutant Freeman, Co. A—sabre.
Joseph Daly, Co. A.
Daniel Owens, Co. A.
Capt. I. N. Wilson, Co. B.
Chas. T. Bowen, Co. B.
Henry Brinham, Co. B.
Patrick Feeney, Co. B.
Thomas Hays, Co. B.
Robert Little, Co. B.
Patrick Moran, Co. B.
Wm. Sefft, Co. E.
David Williams, Co. E.
Albert Wilson, Co. E.
E. W. Robbins, Co. E.
Corp. Geo. W. Child, Co. F.
George E. Westgate, Co. F.
George W. Brown, Co. F.
Michael Geary, Co. F.
George W. Welch, Co. F.
James Black, Co. F.
Seandsie Tripp, Co. F.
James W. Smith, Co. F.
James Simmons, Co. F.
Sergeant E. W. Green, Co. G.
James C. Allen, Co. G.
George E. Darling, Co. G.
Robert Burns, Co. G.
John J. O'Brien, Co. B.
Geo. W. Whiting, Co. B.
Wm. H. Osborne, Co. C.
Mar. M. Chandler, Co. G.
Philip Russell, Co. D.
James Grunny, Co. D.
James W. Smith, Co. D.
Nathaniel Ford, Co. D.
Geo. Bradford, Co. E.
B. F. Bumpus, Co. E.
Thomas Burt, Co. E.
Thos. Collingwood, Co. E.
John Field, Co. G.
Talbot Jenks, Co. G.
Roger Kennedy, Co. G.
John O'Neil, Co. G.
Minot E. Phillips, Co. G.
Nath. J. Thurbee, Co. G.
Levi Trumbull, Co. G.
Robrnd T. J. White, Co. G.
George Curtis, Co. H.
John H. Galloway, Co. H.
John F. Hoyt, Co. H.
Lewis Prescott, Co. H.
Francis Wyman, Co. H.
John E. McDonald, Co. H.
George Sullivan, Co. I.
John A. Tighe, Co. K.

Recapitulation.

Killed, 5; wounded, 22; missing, 57. Total, 84.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW-YORK.

Wm. Murphy.
1st Lieut. Thomas Reynolds, Co. A
Thomas Hanrin, Co. A.
Michael Spillane, Co. A.
Sergt. David Stevens, Co. B.
Patrick Moenagh, Co. B.
Corp. Bernard McKenna, Co. B.
Henry Rice, Co. B.
Francis O'Brien, Co. C.
Michael J. Lilly, Co. D.
Wm. Atkins, Co. E.
Bernard Loghren, Co. E.
James Keenan, Co. H.
Thomas Devlin, Co. H.
Sergt. Haggerty, Co. I.
Daniel Finley, Co. I.
John Campbell, Co. K.
James Gogin, Co. K.
John McGarity, Co. K.
James O'Brien, Co. K.
James Riley, Co. K.

Missing and Wounded.

Francis Highan, Co. A.
Edward Lynch, Co. A.
John McNamee, Co A.
Capt. Thomas Seddy, Co. B.
1st Lieut. Lawrence Cahill, Co. B—ankle, severely; missing.
Corp. John Nolan, Co. B—shoulder, slightly.
Color Bearer Wm. Parington, Co. B—wrist.
Corp. John Sullivan, Co. B—hand.
Corp. Dennis Brady, Co. B—hand.
Corp. James Fee, Co. B—arm.
Richard Forbes, Co. B—leg, slightly.
John Fisher, Co. B—hand, slightly.
Wm. Glen, Co. B—leg, missing.
John Hearn, Co. B—severely, missing.
Edward Healy, Co. B.
Jno. Haggerty, Co. B—thigh.
James Heathwood, Co. B—missing.
John Frawley, Co. A.
William W. Walsh, Co. B—wounded and missing.
Patrick Barrett, Co. B—shoulder.
Thomas Boyle, Co. B—arm and shoulder.
James Byrnes, Co. B—leg, severely.
James Brady, Co. B—leg, severely.
Patrick Cummins, Co. B—hand, slightly.
John Cooney, Co. B—arm, slightly.
Mathew Carr, Co. B—wou'd and missing.
Richard Keelahan, Co. B—severely.
Mich. Murray, Co. B—head.
Michael Murphy, Co. B—side, missing.
John Murphy, Co. B—thigh, severely.
Daniel McManus, Co. B—severely missing.
Bernard Nolan. Co. B.
Ed. O'Brien, Co. B—hand.

Wounded.

Sergt. James Bracken, Co. A—back, severely.
Sergt. John Reynolds, Co. A—knee, severely.
Corp. Michael McGuire, Co. A—thigh, severely.
Patrick J. Kiley, Co. A—side, severely; missing.
Timothy O'Brien. Co. A—hand and side.
Capt. Jasper M. Whilty, Co. C—head.
Capt. Sam. L. Shawley, Co. D—arm.
1st Lieut. John H. D. Temple, Co. D—severely.
1st Sergt. John McCann, Co. D—hand.
Pat. Cavanagh, Co. D—missing.
James Connor, Co. D—leg, severely.
Mich. Garvin, Co. D—leg, missing.
John Baker, Co. E—breast, slightly, missing.
Pat. Burns, Co. E—slightly, missing.
John Byrne, Co. E—slightly, missing.
J. Carney, Co. E—severely.
D. Dolan, Co. E—missing.
Jas. Doherty, Co. E—head, slightly.
John Heffern, Co. E—severely, missing.
Pat. O'Reilly, Co. E—severely, missing.
Lieut. Joseph Burns, Co. F—arm, severely.
1st Sergt. Jas. Collins, Co. F—hand, severely.
Sergt. Jas. Shields, Co. F—hand, severely.
Corp. Geo. Bernard, Co. F—arm, slightly, missing.
Wm. Fallon, Co. F—arm, slightly, missing.
Sergt. John Beerman, Co. G—hip, slightly.
Sergt. Bernard McManus, Co. G—foot, slightly.
Sergt. Maurice Lyons, Co. G—heel, slightly.
Corp. Pat. J. Mitchell, Co. G—head, slightly.
Mich. Bevany, Co. G—breast, slightly.
Pat. Condon, Co. G.
C. Cronnan, Co. G.
John Howard, Co. G.
Lieut. Philip Carr, Co. H—knee, severely.
Sergt. James Moore, Co. H—breast, slightly.
Color-bearer Terrence Scanlan, Co. H—severely.
Pat. Dunn, Co. H—head, severely.
Pat. Glennan, Co. H—arm and leg, severely, missing.
Corp. Michael Leidy, Co. I—head, slightly.
Peter Donnelly, Co. I—missing.
Pat. O'Brien, Co. I—thigh, severely.
Sergt. James Brady, Co. K—severely, missing.
Sergt. John Hays. Co. K—severely, missing.
Corp. John Kevel, Co. K—severely.
Corp. James Kelly, Co. K—severely.
Michael Connors, Co. K—slightly.
Jas. Doyle, Co. K—slightly.
John Fitzpatrick, Co. K—severely, missing.
Bernard Flaherty, Co. A—arm.
Patrick Cleary, Co. A—arm.
Frank Carroll, Co A—shoulder, severely.
Wm. Birmingham, Co. A—leg.
Jeremiah Flanigan, Co. A—ankle and hip, severely.
Corp. Wm. Smith.
Pat. Doyle, Co. D.
Daniel Martin, Co. D—leg, missing
Matthew McDonough, Co. D—severely, missing.
David O'Brien, Co. D—severely, missing.
Mich. Plunkett, Co. D—arm, severely.
Jas Smith, Co. D—shoulder, severely.
Thomas Tammany, Co. D—missing.
James Lennon, Co. D—arm and side, severely, missing.
John Regan, Co. E—hand, slightly.
John Kelly, Co. E—arm, severely.
Richard O'Shea, Co E—neck, slightly, missing.
John Troy, Co. E—hand, slightly.
Chas. Tully, Co. E—hand, slightly.
John Harvey, Co. E—slightly, missing.
Mich. McCoy, Co. E—knee, severely.
Daniel Hearty, Co. F—throat, severely.
John Kean, Co. F—leg, severely.
Pat. Murphy, Co. F—arm, slightly.
Peter Riley, Co. F—hip, severely.
Edward Sullivan, Co. F—hand, severely.
James Garrety, Co. G—foot, severely, missing.
Jas. Lanigan, Co. G—breast, severely, missing.
Peter Reilly, Co. G—head, slightly.
Wm. Vandeleur, Co. G—wrist, slightly.
Chris. Blanchfield, Co. G.
John Kane, Co. G.
Owen Killduff, Co. G.
James McElroy, Co. G.
Martin Moran, Co. G.
Pat Hoey, Co. H—severely, missing.
Thos. Higgins, Co. H—side, severely, missing.
Pat. Timmins, Co. H—arm, severely.
Mich. Kelly, Co. H—hand, slightly
James Lovett, Co. I—hand.
John Callaghan, Co. I—finger.
Wm. Earke, Co. I—arm.
Tim. O'Rourke, Co. I—thigh, slightly.
Francis McNay, Co. I—arm.
Pat. Killila, Co. I—hand.
Mich. Murphy, Co. K—severely, missing.
James Gillespie, Co. K—severely, missing.
John McGrainor, Co. K—slightly.
Thomas McMahan, Co. K—slightly.
Francis O'Connors, Co. K—slightly.
John Shepherd, Co. K—slightly.

Missing.

Peter Hafferty, Co. B.
John Speckman, Co. B.
John Strawbridge, Co. B.
Cornelius Shanahan, Co. B.
Peter Brady, Co. B.
Pat. Dunne, Co. B.
Cornelius O'Leary, Co. B.
James Dunleary, Co. C.
Matthew Kiernan, Co. C.
Daniel Gallagher, Co. C.
James Riley, Co. C.
James McCarthy, Co. D.
M. Rourke, Co. D.
Pat. McDermott, Co. E.
Mich Lawler, Co. E.
John Meally, Co. F.
Henry McKenna, Co. F.
Peter Mullally, Co. F.
John Boyle, Co. H.
James Duffy, Co. H.
John Emmett, Co. I.
Geo. Hall. Co. I.
Mich. Dunnigan, Co. I.
James Brown, Co. K.
Owen Donohue, Co. B.
John Molloy, Co. B.
Pat. Kelly, Co. B.
Chas. A. Cannon, Co. B.
Francis Flynn, Co. B.
Michael O'Keefe, Co. B.
John Quinn, Co. C.
Marcus Cleary, Co. C.
Thomas Hicks. Co. C.
Eli Smith, Co. D.
Wm. Whiting, Co. D.
Pat. Moore, Co. E.
Bernard Wilson, Co. E.
James Rowl, Co. F.
Henry Sheridan, Co. F.
Richard Mulrooney, Co. H.
Michael Donnelly, Co. I—drummer.
Philip Mitchell, Co. K.
George Hartman, Co. K.
Richard Nugent, Co. K.
Andrew Stanfort, Co. K.
Wm. Higgins, Co. K.
Martin Kenny, Co. K.

Recapitulation.

Killed, 20; wounded, 127; missing, 56—Total, 203.

SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK—INCOMPLETE.

No Killed.

Wounded.

Col. John Burke.
Francis Frazier, Co. A.
Ed. Slinquin, Co. A.
James McCabe, Co. A.
Thomas Conroy, Co. C.
Mich. Fleming, Co. C.
Thos. Greeley, Co. D.
Wm. Lawlor, Co. E.
Corp. Pat. H. Riordan, Co. E.
John Madden, Co. F.
Corp. John Barnwell, Co. G.
Luke Kavanagh, Co. I.
Mich. McCarthy, Co. I.
Sergt. Mat. Hart, Co. K.
Chas. McCarthy, Co. K.
Robt. N. Sayer, Co. K.
John Murphy, Co. K.
John Degrave, Co. K.
Bernard Foley, Co. K.

Missing.

James Murray.
Joseph Hong.
Pat. Taylor.
Mich. Coughlin.
Corp. O Tonebletty.
John Dacey.
Joseph Dubolse.
Edward Gallagher.
Anthony Watkins.
Wm. Hall.
James Cavanagh.
Mat. McCormick.
Wm. Curry.

The total loss in killed, wounded and missing in the brigade is between four and five hundred.

GRIFFIN'S BRIGADE.

The following is a recapitulation of the official lists of killed, wounded and missing in Griffin's brigade:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Thirteenth New-York	4	55	44
Fourteenth New-York	34	177	15
Twenty-fifth New-York	4	49	—
Sixty-second Pennsylvania	27	187	—
Fourth Michigan	53	144	49
Ninth Massachusetts	68	274	47
Total	190	888	155
Grand Total			1,233

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Villainous and Successful Attempt to Throw a Train on the New-Jersey Railroad from the Track—No Loss of Life.

A serious though happily not fatal casualty occurred Thursday, on the New-Jersey Railroad. The 11 P. M. mail train for Philadelphia and Washington, at a point midway between the Huckensack Bridge and Newark, was precipitated violently from the track. The engine and tender, after running about fifty yards, were hurled into the ditch, while the rest of the train, running ahead some distance, were wrenched right and left, and huddled up in a heap. The baggage cars were tossed off and twisted round like chips, the first passenger car was thrown across the track at right angles, the two hind cars fortunately remaining on the track. Considering the extraordinary violence of the catastrophe it seems miraculous that no fatal casualties resulted. The engineer, who went with the engine into the gully, was battered about the head; one of the brakemen was badly hurt in the leg, and a lady (the wife of the conductor,) received a violent shock by being thrown across the seat, resulting, it was feared, in the breaking of three of her ribs. These were the only accidents of any moment that occurred, and Dr. Watts, of Fairhaven, who was on the train, kindly rendered every assistance in his power. It was at first thought that the accident was caused by the breaking of the engine's axle, or the giving way of one of the truck wheels; but on examining the point at which the train was hurled from the track, it was found that a tie had been laid across it. Further on, nearer Newark, several other ties were found placed across the track; so that there is no doubt it was the diabolical inspiration of some fiendish mind. The bewildered passengers, emerging from the cars, were struck with horror at the wreck around them, and all agreed that nothing short of a miracle had saved them from destruction. After being compelled to stay several hours on the scene, a prey to the multitudinous mosquitoes of the salt marsh, a train was at length procured for Newark, and about 3 o'clock yesterday morning they passed on their way to Philadelphia. This is the second disaster that has occurred on the New-Jersey Railroad during the present week—that of Sunday last having resulted in the death of two persons. Considering the circumstances of yesterday's accident, however, it would not appear that in this case blame rests either on the Company or the engineer. The train was going at a moderate speed, the customary vigilance was used, and the obstructions seem to have been placed on the track but a moment before the train passed. The Company has offered a thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of the guilty person. A suspected individual was arrested yesterday afternoon, but was, we believe, discharged.

Arrival of the Great Eastern.

This mammoth ship again arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. The experiment of bringing her through the Race and up Long Island Sound to her anchorage in Flushing Bay was a complete success. She arrived off Montauk Lightship at 1 A. M. on the 11th, and immediately headed in for Montauk, where she was met by the pilots specially sent down for her.

After passing through the race and up Long Island Sound as far Sands Point, she was taken charge of by the Hell Gate pilots, Henry Zosles and Charles Lockwood, and was brought to her anchorage with as much ease and dispatch as any ordinary vessel would have been. Here our news-collector boarded her and obtained from Mr. Archdeacon, the gentlemanly purser, who was in readiness at the gangway with them, our files of papers, passenger lists, abstract of log, &c., for which he will please accept our thanks.

The voyage has been a remarkably pleasant one. The passengers speak highly of the accommodations and attendance they have had.

The passengers were brought to the City in the evening by steamers expressly provided by the agents of the ship. She brings a large number of passengers and about 500 tons of merchandise.

Complimentary resolutions were presented to Capt. Paton by the passengers.

The Grain-Trade Difficulties—Merchants and Measurers.

Much dissatisfaction has been recently expressed by the principal grain merchants, especially the receivers, in consequence of the arbitrary action of self-constituted Boards of Grain Measurers. The principal cause of complaint has been the utter want of system in deciding on the quality and condition of lots of wheat and corn offered for sale. The measurers have been under no legal responsibility to act impartially between buyers and sellers; and it is alleged by some of the principal receivers that partial, injurious and unjustifiable opinions of quality and condition have been frequently rendered. Yet these opinions were final, as there has existed no properly organized Committee to hear appeals. To do away with this source of trouble, the principal receivers, and some of the measurers, yesterday, affixed their signatures to the following call for a meeting:

"The undersigned, believing that the interests of the Grain-trade, both buying and selling, require that a Board of Examiners should be appointed, whose duty it should be to draw samples of all grains offered for sale in this market, and to see that the same is discharged according to sample, and to arbitrate in case of dispute between buyer and seller as to the quality and condition of the grain, request the Commercial Association to call a meeting at once for action thereon."

The transactions in Grain yesterday were seriously checked by the great difficulty of measuring and delivering lots, sold for shipment. The shovelers were more hostile in their demonstrations against the elevator system, and very effectually intimidated all who were willing to work in connection with them. It was stated on 'Change that only one or two of the floating elevators were at work during the day, in consequence of the opposition of the laborers. Some of the leading receivers strongly censured the rival Boards of Grain Measurers, as being mainly responsible for all this trouble, and asserted that, though the laborers were undoubtedly doing wrong, and not to be suffered to continue their interference with the regular mode of conducting business, they were not the originators of the difficulty. Other merchants condemned the violent action of the laborers, and insisted that the authorities ought to be immediately requested to give adequate protection to such shovelers as are disposed to do the work of the merchants. This, however, could hardly be done until the opposition has assumed a violent form, which, so far as we are able to learn, it has not yet done, and, if we are to believe the declaration of the shovelers themselves, has no intention of doing.

Obsequies of the Late Surrogate.

THE PALL-BEARERS—THE REMAINS INTERRED IN GREENWOOD—THE LAW GOVERNING THE SUCCESSORSHIP—CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Edward C. West, Surrogate of the County of New-York, took place yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the deceased, No. 107 Lexington-avenue. The universal esteem in which Mr. West was held was manifested by the large attendance of distinguished citizens. There were many well-known members of the Bench, the Bar and the City and County Governments present. Mr. West's old associates of the Ten Governors were well represented. The Catholic funeral service was read by Rev. Father Clougary. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. S. Shultey, E. R. Tremain, C. H. Glover, W. C. Russell, R. J. Dillon, Isaac Bell, Jr., P. McElroy, S. Van Cott, J. T. Brady, A. W. Bradford, Dr. W. Sanger, R. B. Conolly. The remains were inclosed in a cloth-covered coffin, the plate bearing the inscription, "Edward C. West, died July 8, 1862, aged 44 years, 2 months and 16 days." The body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mr. Edward C. West was first elected to the office of Surrogate at the November election of 1857, (term three years,) his competitor being Alexander W. Bradford, the then popular incumbent. In November, 1860, he was reelected over David R. Jaques, the Republican nominee, and at the time of his death had nearly eighteen months to serve. The salary of the office is $5,000 a year, which, to an honest man, is all that he can make. The patronage of the office consists of the appointment of six clerks and some four or five copyists, appraisers, &c.

Mr. West's health has been very poor since the day of his first election, but he managed to keep the business of the office up until the month of September last, since which time the active legal labors of the office have been postponed, and are yet to be performed.

By the statute of 1847, section 64, it is provided that "When the office of Surrogate in any county of the State shall be vacant, the County Judge of the county shall act as Surrogate until such vacancy shall be supplied." And by a legal construction of our laws, it has been settled that the First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this City shall be deemed the County Judge for purposes of this kind; hence the daily duties of the Surrogate's office are now performed under the name and direction of Judge Chas. P. Daly.

By chapter 468, of Session Laws of 1847, section 3, it is provided that "In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Surrogate or Recorder, by death, resignation, &c. the Board of Supervisors of said city and county are authorized to fill such vacancy until the general election next ensuing such happening, when an election shall be had to fill the unexpired term of the officer whose term had so become vacant." From this it will appear that the Board of Supervisors have the sole power to fill this office until the 1st of January next, nearly six months; that at the next November election the people are to elect a person to fill it for the next unexpired year, and that Judge Daly will act as Surrogate until the Supervisors make a choice. The Board of Supervisors being six and six in politics, some trouble may be expected in making the appointment. The Democrats claim that the appointment of right belongs to them, actuated by the strength of parties in this City. Nelson J. Waterbury seems to have the call with them in order to dispose of him for the next nomination for Counsel to the Corporation, but report says "Nelse" won't give up his darling chances for the "big thing" for this short-timed uncertainty. A. R. Lawrence, Gideon J. Tucker, Malcolm Campbell, C. Bainbridge Smith and a number of other Democrats, are talked of for the appointment, all claiming that if they can get the half-year appointment they will take their chances for the next year at Tammany and Mozart. The Republicans, if decided to have a say, will unite upon A. W. Bradford, if he will accept, (which, we are assured, he will not), or Mr. Jaques. Mr. Gabriel Van Cott, the Chief Clerk in the office, will, no doubt, accept, if pressed. At all events, there is no fear of the office going begging, although a look in the Board of Supervisors may impose upon Judge Daly longer and more arduous extra duties than he now expects in his recreations at Long Branch. A few copies of citations and orders are now daily sent down to him to sign, but unless early action is taken by the Supervisors, he will have to return to town, and open his new Court.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Scarcity of Change—A Senseless Panic.—The change panic which has so suddenly come over this community, continues unabated, and apparently absorbs the entire attention of the people to the exclusion of the war, the condition of the army, the new call for troops, the doings of Congress, or even the policy to be pursued with regard to the negro. The flood of manuscripts that has poured into this office, containing suggestions, recommendations and remonstrances, in relation to the subject, well nigh rival the deluge of shinplasters, and promises to pay, that have been emitted from the thousand and one marts of trade and traffic, and scattered broadcast over the City. One man sends word that he will give and take postage stamps in change, but

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER—THE FOUR SISTERS.

WALLACK'S—ORANGE BLOSSOMS—IRELAND AS IT WAS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE NIGHT DANCERS.

WINTER GARDEN—PROF. ANDERSON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—OPERA, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"CINDERELLA" AND OTHER FINE PICTURES, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We publish in another column a call for a meeting in Union-square on Tuesday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, to be composed of citizens of all parties who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. The call is headed by Mayor OPDYKE, who will act as Chairman on the occasion. A Committee has been dispatched to Washington to invite President LINCOLN to be present, and there is a probability that his answer will be favorable.

A dispatch received late last night from Philadelphia announces the reception of a telegram from Gen. MCCLELLAN, announcing that "all is quiet, we are rested; enemy has retreated." The inference drawn by the dispatch is that there has been another battle, but this we consider doubtful.

Letters from our special correspondents with Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army give interesting details of events up to the 9th. We also have advices from the rebel capital to the 7th, contained in extracts from the Richmond papers of that date. The rebel exposition of the condition of affairs on the Peninsula following the great battles, ending with the signal defeat of the rebel army at Malvern Hills, will be found highly interesting. We rather from these extracts that the rebels are anything but satisfied with the relative positions of the two armies.

Lieut. JACKSON, of Battery L, First Connecticut Artillery, writes to the Chief of Police at Hartford that in the "backward movement" he was sent with several men of Capt. HAZZARD'S Battery back to spike the gun—the only one lost—which they successfully accomplished. During the fight of Wednesday the teamsters of two of the 8-inch guns ran away with the horses, and when word came to fall back, Gen. BARRY said they must spike the guns and leave them; but the boys said, "No, never, while we have hands to draw them!" and Company L, Capt. PERKINS, got a rope and hitched it to one, while Company K, Capt. AGER, followed with the other, and thus they drew them for over three miles, until they found teams to take their places.

A letter from an officer of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, dated July 8, says the command had arrived at Fortress Monroe. Gen. BURNSIDE, with an indefinite number of men, had gone to reinforce Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, and would be placed on the right wing of the same. The Seventeenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-Seventh Massachusetts Regiments remained at Newbern, where they would probably stay.

Our advices from Vicksburgh are to the 7th inst., at which time there appears to have been very little change in the condition of affairs.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 26th ult.—five days later—have been received. There is little news of importance. Gen. BUTLER had issued an order directing all the banks in the Department to make a return to headquarters of all sums due to them from the rebellious States, and all sums due to the State of Louisiana or State officers; and that no checks or drafts shall be paid without a permit from him. The price of flour had advanced to $24 per bbl., and Gen. SHEPLEY, the Provost-Marshal, had in consequence issued an order fixing the price of bread. There was quite a stir in the cotton market, and advanced prices had brought forward samples which had been hidden away for a year or more. An order from Gen. BUTLER prohibits masters of vessels from taking colored persons away from the city, under penalty of imprisonment and confiscation. A Union meeting, which the *Delta* denominates large and enthusiastic, was held on the night of the 21st.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says: "The army of Gen. CURTIS is now encamped at Des Arc, on the White River, awaiting supplies of provisions and forage. From gentlemen lately arrived from his camp, we learn that the condition of the *commissariat* has been somewhat exaggerated, food for the men not being so scarce as has been represented. Nevertheless, there is by no means an abundance of provisions, whilst much difficulty is met in obtaining provender for the horses, supplies of forage having given out. A train is to leave immediately, under a sufficient escort, to communicate with Gen. CURTIS, and carry relief to his army. The troops are represented to be in good spirits, though they cannot move against the enemy on account of the want above noted. It is thought as soon as his trains arrive, Gen. CURTIS will move down the river as far as St. Charles, or to a point where he can be reached by boats. No demonstrations of any importance or significance have been made recently by the Confederates, who have a small force at Searcy, and a larger one at Little Rock. The 'secesh' stories about the capture, surrender, capitulation, destruction, &c., of the Federals in Arkansas, have created considerable amusement in the Union camp."

Lieut. Col. FROST, of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, reports exciting times in Jackson and Roane Counties, in Western Virginia. The houses of HENRY SHEPHERD, ABEL V. TYCE, GEORGE DOANE, WM. HARRIS, LEITH ROGERS, all violent rebels, who had been detected in giving aid to a band of rangers, had been burned to the ground by way of punishment.

Gov. MORGAN has addressed a circular letter to every Supervisor in the State, urging the importance of immediate and energetic action in answering the call of the Government for more troops.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept the title to League Island, below Philadelphia, was passed, with an amendment directing a previous survey of the harbor of New-London and of Narragansett Bay, to ascertain their relative excellences for the location of a naval dépôt. The resolutions calling for further evidence and the documents connected with the report of JOSEPH HOLT and ROBERT DALE OWEN, were passed. The bill amendatory of the Militia Law of 1795 was again considered, the question being on striking out the words "mother, wife and children," in the second section, which provides for freeing those persons of African descent employed by the Government. The proposal to strike out was rejected.

Mr. BROWNING, of Illinois, then offered another amendment, that such mother, wife or children shall not be freed unless they owe service or labor to the rebels. The debate continued at great length, and until the Senate found itself without a quorum. During the proceedings reports were made from the Committees of Conference on the Pension bill and the Tariff bill, which were both agreed to.

In the House, a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, which provides for a National currency secured by United States Stocks, and for its circulation and redemption. A synopsis of its provisions is given in our Washington dispatches. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A bill to reimburse New-York for advances made during the last war with Great Britain was reported from the Committee on Claims. The Senate bill to prevent members of Congress and officers of the Government from taking considerations for procuring contracts, etc., was reported from the Judiciary Committee and passed unanimously. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to. A bill was passed which gives to masters and other officers on board gunboats the benefit of the Pension bill passed during the present session. The Senate bill enabling the Secretary of the Navy to take possession of League Island, was debated at considerable length, and finally passed. A report was made from the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill, which was concurred in—82 to 42. An outline of the bill as thus passed is given in our report of the proceedings. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Tariff bill was also concurred in, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Europe one day later have been received by the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *Norwegian*. The political news is unimportant. The shipping at Liverpool on the Fourth of July was gaily decked with flags. The Cunard and other transatlantic steamers had all their bunting flying. The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up to 105,000 bales. Prices were 2d.@2¼d. higher than the last authorized quotations. The sales on Friday amounted to 12,000 bales, the market closing with a still upward tendency. Breadstuffs were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were dull. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says dissatisfaction at the Mexican policy is openly expressed, and letters from Mexico convey the same feeling. LORENCEZ'S official report of the Guadalupe affairs, admits his defeat, owing to illusions and false information. Other Continental news is unimportant.

We have advices from Mexico to the 3d inst., by way of Havana, the steamer *Trent* having arrived at the latter place. The French are represented to be in rather a critical position, being almost completely blocked in, and unable to obtain supplies. Eight hundred Zouaves had arrived at Vera Cruz, from Cordova, and were preparing, when the *Trent* left, to start with supplies, and, if possible, to force a passage to Orizaba. ZARAGOSA, it is stated, commenced to move on Orizaba again on the 11th of June, and the French abandoned their outposts on his approach. LORENCEZ was summoned by ZARAGOZA to capitulate or evacuate, but declined. Subsequently ZARAGOSA commenced an attack, but not receiving expected support from a column of troops under ORTEGA, did not succeed in his attempt to dislodge the French. Vera Cruz was in a state of siege almost as bad as that of Orizaba, the Mexican guerrillas continually hovering about, and attacking all convoys of provisions. Prices of provisions, in consequence, were very high.

We learn from Havana that a slaver has recently been captured and taken into Key West. A boat was found in the mouth of the River Ortigoza, (near Mariel, Cuba,) supposed to belong to the same or to another slaver.

The Philadelphia train which left Jersey City at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, with about 200 passengers, ran over a lot of railroad ties which had been placed upon the track about one mile this side of East Newark, and the locomotive and tender were precipitated down an embankment, while the platform-car, carrying the baggage-crates, was thrown upon the opposite track, scattering the crates in every direction. Fortunately, the passenger cars remained on the track and escaped damage. The locomotive, together with the tender, was greatly damaged, and the platform-cars and baggage-crates almost entirely demolished. Not a person on the train, we are assured by the officers of the road, sustained the slightest injury. The engineer and fireman went down with the locomotive, but both escaped unhurt. The Railroad Company offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the person who placed the obstruction upon the track.

An important desision has just been rendered in the Supreme Court of New-Jersey, which settles the following points: 1. The bonds issued by New-Jersey, under the act of 1861, are exempt from taxation—whether held by individuals or corporations. 2. The stock and securities issued by the United States, under the power to borrow money, are exempt from taxation in the hands of individuals or corporations. 3. Stocks of foreign corporations, held by residents of New-Jersey, are personal property, and subject to taxation. 4. Corporations are entitled to have deducted from the amount of their capital stock and accumulated surplus, the amount of the bonds of the State and stock and public securities of the United States, owned by them at the time of assessment.

Massachusetts has settled with the General Government her proportion of the twenty million tax of 1861, amounting (less 15 per cent. for collection,) to $700,894 13. Her whole claim on the United States for advances for the war up to Jan. 1, 1862, was $3,165,128 25.

More than two-thirds of the plating on the *New-Ironsides* is on, and workmen are engaged in screwing on the remainder. The machinery is in such a state of forwardness, that the engines were tried on Thursday. A large force is engaged in completing the interior, and gun-carriage makers from the Navy-yard are preparing for the pivot-guns.

Gen. BURNS, who was wounded in the recent battles on the Peninsula, has arrived at Philadelphia from Fortress Monroe.

Lieut.-Col. FOSTER, of the First Tennessee Volunteers, was shot by the Captain of a guerrilla company, known as Williams' Avengers, in Mount Pleasant, Maury County, a few days ago. His wounds are serious, but not dangerous.

The Union Convention of Vermont, which assembled at Montpelier on Wednesday, renominated Hon. FRED. HOLBROOK for Governor, and named as State Treasurer, JOHN B. PAGE, of Rutland, and as Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. PAUL DILLINGHAM. Resolutions, pledging the Government a cordial support, were adopted.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* states that the *Clifton*, one of Commodore FARRAGUT'S fleet, now operating at Vicksburgh, recently had her boiler exploded by a solid shot. Seven of her crew were killed.

The markets for Gold and Exchange on Europe were lower yesterday by 1@1¼ ℔ cent., and the Stock Exchange also fell off ¾@1 ℔ cent. Gold, at the close, 114¾; Bills on London, 127; New-York Central, 91¼ ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs were less freely purchased yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions were in more demand; Pork and Lard were firmer. Groceries and Spices were in lively request at buoyant prices. Cotton was scarce and stiffly held, but was not active. Heavy sales of Ingot Copper, Plate Tin and Tallow were reported at advanced rates. A fair business was transacted in Raisins, Hops, East India Rice, Soap, Tobacco, Leather and Spirits Turpentine. The freight engagements were less extensive.

A GOOD AUTHORITY AGAINST INTERVENTION.—In addition to the official declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, we copy an important article on intervention from the London *Saturday Review*. That journal has been the steadiest and most bitter of all the enemies of the United States Government during its contest with the rebellion: yet it protests with vehemence, and for strong reasons, against any interference, or mediation even, in the affairs of this country. This shows clearly that sympathy with secession in England is one thing, and a disposition to intervene in aid of it is quite another. The one is safe and cheap:—the other would be full of danger, and would involve England in enormous expense. England and France, moreover, can get along very well together while nothing but *talking* is to be done: but any attempt to *fight* side by side in a war with the United States, would utterly destroy the *entente cordiale* which now exists between them. Even the paltry Mexican quarrel has very nearly done so already.

Foreign Intervention Again.

We observe that Lord PALMERSTON has again repeated, for the fifth or sixth time, the declaration that the British Government has no thought of interfering or intervening in any way in American affairs. Some of our neighbors are disposed to cavil at his use of the words "*at present*" in this connection, insisting that, thus guarded, his denials amount to nothing. But the reason on which he rests the official repudiation of any such intention ought to put this matter at rest. He says that no foreign interference whatever can be of the slightest use, or can have any other result than to make matters worse, until both parties see that their real interest lies in peace. Whenever that time comes, then foreign proffers of mediation may be of service. Until then, they would only aggravate matters by exasperating both parties.

Now we submit that so long as Lord PALMERSTON takes this view of the case, he cannot possibly intend to be a party to intervention in any form. The news of the reverse at Richmond cannot change the aspect of the question, for it has not in the slightest degree affected the spirit or purposes of either party. It was not a *decisive* action. It did not give the rebels what they wanted; nor did it essentially weaken the strength of the Government. Still less does it have the effect of changing the purpose of the Government to put down the rebellion. At most it only postponed the decisive trial of strength between the two armies.

Those persons who are constantly seeking to excite alarm about foreign intervention are doing the country serious injury. They are weakening public confidence and disheartening the public mind. They divert attention, moreover, from what should now be the steady and exclusive purpose of all loyal men—namely, to strengthen the Government to the utmost for its next and crowning trial of strength with the rebellion. This must be done by aiding to fill up the army, by encouraging volunteers, by giving material aid, and by stimulating and sustaining the confidence and courage of the whole country. Nothing should be allowed to interfere with this; least of all should the public mind be diverted from it by attempts to create a panic about foreign intervention. We see not the slightest reason to apprehend any thing of the kind.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.—It is very evident, from the extracts we have given from Southern journals, that the results of the battles before Richmond have by no means equaled the expectations of the rebels. They counted confidently on the complete annihilation of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, and are amazed at the generalship which saved it from destruction.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th, is very explicit and emphatic in its comments on this subject. In a paragraph which we copied at length yesterday, it says:

"It will be recollected that it was stated, with great precision of detail, that on Saturday evening last, we had brought the enemy to bay on the south side of the Chickahominy, and *that it only remained to finish him in a single battle.* Such in fact appears to have been the situation then. The next morning, however, it was perceived that *our supposed resources of generalship had given us too much confidence; that the enemy had managed to extricate himself from the critical position,* and having massed his forces, had succeeded, under cover of the night, in opening a way to the James River. Since this *untoward* event, the operations of our army on the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, have been to follow the fugitive enemy through a country where he has had admirable opportunities of concealment, and through the swamps and forests of which he has retreated with judgment, a dexterity, and a spirit of fortitude, which, however unavailing that may be to save his entire command, *must challenge our admiration for his generalship.*"

The rebels had reason on Saturday evening for the expectations thus expressed. They had forced the right wing of our army across the Chickahominy,—and had thus thrown a powerful force upon our right flank, and had opened the way to our rear, while in front they had an overwhelming and confident army. Besides this, they had cut us off from the line of our communications, and taken possession of what had been our main storehouse of supplies. They might very well expect that *one day more* would "finish" the Army of the Potomac,—and continued the pursuit with the utmost confidence of such a result.

How thoroughly they have been disappointed the *Examiner* confesses. The National army has not only extricated itself from its critical position, but has placed itself in a much stronger position, and opened a far better line of communications than it had before. It has only *five* miles of front, instead of *fifteen*, to defend; it is camped upon high and healthy ground, instead of in the swamps of the Chickahominy;—and what is of still more importance, it has secured the active and effective coöperation of the *gunboats*, in protecting its position, and in any future operations it may undertake. These are positive advantages of the utmost importance; and in view of them, the *Examiner* may very well lament the lack of generalship in the rebel ranks which has permitted MCCLELLAN to seize them. It would have been worth everything to him if he could have taken the position he now holds when he first advanced from Yorktown upon Richmond. But the *Merrimac* then blockaded the mouth of James River, and compelled him to rely upon the York and Pamunkey Rivers, and the Richmond and West Point Railroad, for his supplies. He was obliged to encamp his army along the line of the railroad; and this took him directly into the malarious swamps of the Chickahominy. It is greatly to be deplored that he had not force enough to extricate himself from this position without so great a sacrifice as the movement has cost him. But the rebels have very little cause for gratulation. The *Examiner* will find ere long that the siege of Richmond has *not* been raised, but that MCCLELLAN and his army are in position to push it forward with more vigor and effect than ever before.

Better Aspects of the Mexican Question.

According to the letter of our correspondent at Paris the difficulties of the French Emperor arising out of the Mexican question are just beginning. Nothing could be easier than to arrange with England and Spain a three-sided treaty, big with ambiguities. From idle French squadrons and idle French battalions the material of the expedition could be drawn with the utmost ease. Even M. FOULD, fresh in the Bureau of Finance, and therefore fertile of economical projects, could not find it in his heart to object to the insignificant expense proposed by the Emperor as the price of so much glory. Everything in the career of the great French statesman was prosperous in the extreme, insomuch that nothing short of Providential interposition appeared likely to save Mexico from subjugation and the rule of a mongrel Prince, chiefly of the Hapsburgian breed. The tide of success had no turn, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Spanish and British contingents. The French, relieved of treaty obligations, had only to march from Vera Cruz to the capital, there to dictate terms of peace, and settle the conditions upon which Mexico might resume her autonomy. The thing was in the last degree feasible. What Gen. SCOTT with his volunteers had done would be child's play to the veterans of Magenta and Solferino. The whole scheme of the expedition was therefore free from any possibility of failure.

But while this was the fortunate aspect of affairs, there was no lack of premonitions that an evil day was not far away. The motives and conduct of the expedition were criticised in France with a freedom wholly unexampled since the change of 1851. The Liberal Press was unsparing in its censures, and was unrestrained by fear from casting the most disreputable imputations upon the influences which led to the enterprise. When, therefore, the news of the repulse at Puebla reached the French Capital, popular sentiment was ripe for protest against the whole ill-conceived and mismanaged business. Our correspondent represents the common talk of the town to be plethoric of censure directed at Government. In the Legislative Body, that unalterable Republican and consummate orator, JULES FAVRE, opened the batteries of his rhetoric upon the Imperial policy, analyzing it with masterly skill—showing the gross misrepresentations of fact upon which the Government had been induced to proceed—deploring the disgraceful attitude of France, thus inaugurating a policy of intervention adverse to all her traditions, and counting the cost of the war of conquest and of the maintenance of an alien Government, in a country 4,000 miles distant from Europe. Nor did the daring leader of the French Liberals neglect to tell the story of the Jecker fraud, and the corrupt part it plays in the French expedition, substantially in the very terms in which that disgraceful transaction was originally exposed in the columns of this paper. The effect of this bold discussion and exposure may not have been notable upon the carefully-packed benches of the Corps Legislatif. M. BILLAUT answered for the Government as best he might, consuming two days in the response; and the Paris papers printed both speeches at full length next morning. And the result abundantly certified to us is that Paris has ceased to believe in the Imperial infallibility, and the voice of opposition swells everywhere ominously.

While such is the popular aspect of the subject, there are indications of a radical change in the plans of NAPOLEON himself. The Emperor dare not be unpopular. When we are told, therefore, that the dispatch of reinforcements has been stopped; that Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE, who was recalled from Mexico the other day in disgrace, having refused to do the bidding of that mousing plotter, SALIGNY, has been summoned to advise with his master, and that his counsels are acceptable; that ALMONTE is to be repudiated, just as the project of making MAXIMILIAN a Mexican Emperor was abandoned; and that SALIGNY, called home, is to be replaced by the faithful LAGRAVIERE, whose straightforward integrity has been so well demonstrated, we discover how entirely the mind of the Emperor has been revolutionized. The entire current of evidence tends to corroborate the idea of the French Government withdrawing from its position in Mexico. It gives us great satisfaction to believe that while this manful change of plan is partly the product of pure policy, deferential to popular opinion, it gathers its principal impulse from the discovery by the Emperor of the miserable swindle in which the people around him were engaged, and of which they designed to make him the unconscious instrument. If the latter be the ground of Imperial repentance, the fact will fairly expiate the original fault.

In this state of the Mexican question abroad, it must be a source of sincere congratulation that our Government has carefully abstained from participation in the difficulty. The eleven-million subsidy has not been granted, and, in the present state of things, it will quite surely not be granted, unless the Senate lose sight of every consideration of expediency and justice. Let the treaty be promptly rejected, and we shall offer to Europe as creditable an example of disinterestedness as France is about to offer us. It is a rivalry in which we cannot afford to be outdone.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY AND STATE BANKS.—The bill reported yesterday from the House Committee on Ways and Means is a very important one, and provides for changes which will have an important bearing on the stability and popularity of the National currency. Its main features, as telegraphed this morning, appear to be two: 1. The establishment of a Bureau, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, charged with the execution of all laws respecting the issue and circulation of a National currency; and 2. The formation of local associations, or banks, for carrying on the business of banking with United States stocks as a basis—banking institutions already in existence having also the right to avail themselves of the advantages of the act.

The vast extent to which the National currency bids fair immediately to attain, makes evident the necessity of some such bureau as that proposed in the bill—a permanent bureau which shall be free from political changes, fluctuations and influences, and composed of men of financial sagacity and integrity, whose foresight and discretion will enable them to steer clear of the shoals and rocks which in the future must necessarily tend to embarrass National finances. The local associations or banks, with United States stocks as a basis, will be, as it were, operating branches of this Central National Monetary Bureau, and will, doubtless ultimately, to a large extent, take the place of the present system of banks, as the National currency must, to a great degree, supplant the present local issues. The vast, and, we believe beneficent, bearing of this measure upon the public interest, will be seen at a glance. It is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and if Congress be not too near adjournment to take action upon and see to the perfecting of the measure, it would be well if it would at once postpone minor questions and apply itself to this.

EXAGGERATED ESTIMATES OF OUR LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The best item of good news which the President brings back with him from the Peninsula is one to the effect that the rumors of losses in the late battles were greatly exaggerated; and the telegraph attributes to him a statement that the entire losses on our part, in the several engagements, do not exceed, in killed, wounded and missing, ten or eleven thousand. This is certainly much more like the truth than the preposterous rebel statements of sixty thousand Union loss, thirty thousand of whom were captured; or than the sensation estimate published here last week, among the contradictory and absurd statements then hourly given, that our gross loss would amount to thirty thousand! All sorts of wild and extravagant rumors are sure to follow on the heels of a battle; and, though it is a fact that nearly all the first estimates of losses in previous battles in Eastern Virginia have been underrated, yet, considering all the circumstances, there is nothing more likely than that they should be greatly overrated by rumor in this instance, and there is nothing more certain than that such was the case. As the President undoubtedly had means of information on this subject not open to the general public, it would be greatly reassuring, and would do much to relieve depression of feeling, if he would cause some *accurate and official* statement to be made as to what our losses were in the seven days' engagement.

There is one point of view from which even the casual remark attributed to the President is eminently gratifying. It is that Gen. MCCLELLAN'S present force must be much larger and stronger than the public had supposed—just so much larger as is the difference between a loss of ten thousand and the far larger estimates of loss formerly given. Had the rebel reports been true—which is an impossible supposition—more than three-fifths of the Army of the Potomac must have been lost, and had the largest estimates made on our own side been correct, Gen. MCCLELLAN would not now have more than two-thirds of the force he had a month ago. But, as now appears, his gallant army is not more than decimated; and is still strong enough to be able speedily to begin active operations. It only remains now that his force and the coöperating forces be raised up to something like the rebel numbers at Richmond, after which the public will not need to wait long for the fall of that capital. Let volunteering and reinforcing be hastened!

A SOLUTION FOR THE SMALL-CHANGE PROBLEM.—The annoyance arising from the present scarcity of "change" may be obviated without resorting to the questionable expedient of debasing the standard of our coinage. It arises not from any want of current money, but from a lack of that which represents the fractional parts of a dollar.

Let the Corporation of New-York have prepared "checks" of a convenient sum—ten cents would probably be the best. Let these be exchanged by the City Treasurer for a corresponding amount of current funds—City bills or United States notes—and be issued in no other way. No increase in the amount of circulation would be made; every dollar in these "checks" would represent a dollar deposited with the Treasurer. These "checks" should be redeemable, upon presentation, in the same funds for which they were issued. They would of course have the same value as Bank notes or Treasury notes, because they could at any moment be exchanged for them—the funds for their redemption being beforehand in the possession of the Treasurer.

The consequence would be that every person whose business required him to "make change," would buy a quantity of these "checks." They would remain in circulation just so long as the scarcity of specie continues, and when that is over, would be presented for redemption. The use of the money in the meantime, and the unavoidable loss of more or less of the checks in the hands of holders, would amply repay the City for the cost of preparation, and the work of issuing and redeeming them.

These "checks" would drive out all private "shinplasters." The number of these already issued—many of them by wholly irresponsible parties—is already large. We saw yesterday a collection, probably far from complete, which contained 92 different kinds. The use of these, and the necessity of buying specie at a premium, would be obviated by the issue of "checks" such as we have suggested; and the gain in every department of business would be immense.

Probably the best form for these "checks" would be that of a third of the size of an ordinary bank note. These should be printed ten on a sheet, which should be perforated like the sheets of postage stamps. These could be prepared at short notice. From personal inquiry we are warranted in saying that the "National Bank-Note Company," the "American Bank-Note Company," or the "New-York Bank-Note Company," would guarantee to get up the plates and commence delivering the "checks" in a week. The issue of them would save thousands of dollars a day to the public.

If the Corporation of the City cannot undertake this work at once, some banking-house of established credit would find it profitable to do so. We commend the subject to their especial consideration. Whatever is to be done in this matter, must be done quickly.

PERSONAL WRANGLINGS IN THE SENATE.—We trust that Congress will adjourn as speedily as possible, if its time is to be spent in such mischievous and discreditable wranglings as marked the debate of Thursday in the Senate. It is idle for Senators to complain of divided counsels in the army, when they thus set the example of snarling over the merits and claims of particular Generals. What they say on the subject would be of but little consequence, perhaps, if it did not go forth to the country and stir up similar dissensions among the people. If it were the distinct and deliberate object of Senators to discourage enlistments, they could not have taken a more effectual means of doing so than by denouncing those who have in charge the actual conduct of the war.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Progress of Operations Against Vicksburgh.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 9.

Dates from Vicksburgh to the 7th inst. have been received. The rebels recently made an attempt to strengthen their earthworks on the Bluff, but were driven away by shells from the mortars. Most of the houses in the city are riddled. Small squads of rebels occasionally appear in their upper battery in front of thirty guns, but leave as soon as the guns of the fleet are brought to bear upon them.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 9.

The business of this city continues to revive. Northern merchants with new stocks of goods are opening stores, which are freely patronized. The mails are sent North daily, but are received irregularly, owing to the delay at Cairo. Six thousand letters were sent North on Monday.

Several secession sympathizers have been arrested and yesterday were passed South.

A negro was arrested yesterday with a large mail from persons in the rebel army to their friends here.

The Provost-Marshal has issued an order prohibiting persons crossing the river at this time under penalty of arrest.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Important Letter from Gov. Morgan in Regard to the Raising of Troops.

ALBANY, Friday, July 11.

Gov. MORGAN is doing all in his power to help forward enlistments of volunteers. In addition to the appointment of a local committee in the Senatorial Districts where regiments are to be raised, he has addressed the following important letter to every Supervisor in the State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 10, 1862.

The necessities of the military service are such as to demand the immediate and most energetic efforts of the citizens of the State, to place in the field at once, a part, at least, of the quota of troops recently called for by the President.

The prostration of the rebel army, caused by the late battles before Richmond, and the need of recruits for our own, doubly increase the value of volunteers at this time.

The rebel Capital must not be permitted longer to defy the authority of the Government of the United States, and degrade us in the estimation of the nations of the earth; nor should our brave army on the banks of the James River be permitted to suffer for want of reinforcements.

I desire to call upon your town, through you, to take, without delay, such measures as in the opinion of the Committee of Citizens of your Senatorial District will soonest promote the end in view, and with which Committee I respectfully wish you to confer at once. I am, very truly, yours,

(Signed,) E. D. MORGAN

RESPONSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Thursday, July 10.

At a meeting of the City Government this evening, measures were adopted to pay from the City Treasury a bounty of $100, additional to the existing provision for new recruits, to each soldier who shall promptly enlist to make up the requisite quota of this city. An order was also adopted, authorizing the Mayor to offer to the proper authorities at Washington to make provisions of suitable quarters and attendance for 300 sick and wounded soldiers.

A WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 11.

A Committee of the City Councils have called a war meeting of citizens in Faneuil Hall, at 11 o'clock Saturday forenoon. EDWARD EVERETT and other men of note will speak.

PATRIOTISM IN NEWBURYPORT.

The City Councils of Newburyport, after patriotic speeches, voted a bounty of $75 to each man volunteering under the new call for soldiers in that city.

WAR MEETING AT LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Friday, July 11.

An enthusiastic war meeting was held at Ronqueberg Hall last night, which was addressed by Ex-Gov. HUNT, Col. PORTER and others. A Committee was appointed to take in charge the enlisting of men for Col. PORTER'S regiment.

MEETING IN ALBANY TO FORWARD RECRUITING.

ALBANY, Friday, July 11.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held this morning in the Mayor's office, to take measures to help forward recruiting for the Government.

A committee headed by the Mayor, was appointed to make arrangements for a public mass meeting on Tuesday evening, and to recommend such steps as they may deem necessary to secure the speedy raising of a regiment in this Senatorial District.

THE RESPONSE OF MAINE.

CAMDEN, Me., Friday, July 11.

A petition, drawn up and headed by Hon. B. J. STUART, is circulating here, asking the Governor to convene the Legislature, to provide for the payment of $75 bounty to each volunteer to the number of 9,000 men, the quota of Maine under the new call.

Health of the City.

From the American Medical Time.

Mayor OPDYKE, who defeated the Metropolitan Health bill last Winter because it did not give him sufficient power, is now affording the citizens of New-York striking evidence of his ability to legislate on health questions. Yellow fever, of all the diseases which afflict seaboard towns, is that which people most dread, and which is most strictly quarantined. No city would knowingly allow cases of this disease to approach within miles of its corporate limits; and yet Mayor OPDYKE and his co-Commissioners of Health, Drs. SAYRE, GUNN, MILLER and City Inspector DELAVAN, have *deliberately passed a resolution directing that persons arriving at this port, suffering from yellow fever, be conveyed to the Ward's Island Hospital.* This hospital is within the limits of this City, being in the Twelfth Ward. It is approached by land or water: if by land, the patients would be conveyed through the streets of New-York its entire length; if by water, they would pass through almost its entire shipping. Once arrived at the hospital, the sick would occupy a central position among our great charities, from which this disease would be disseminated far and wide. There is but one more event that the people of this City require to open their eyes to the fact that all their present health organizations tend rather to afflict than relieve them of contagious diseases, and that is, a desolating epidemic imported directly into the City by the Health Commissioners. *The Commissioners of Emigration promptly passed a resolution forbidding the reception of yellow-fever patients into Ward's Island Hospital.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 11.

A BETTER STATE OF FEELING.

There is a better feeling in Washington to-day than has existed for a month. The threatening controversy about the employment of slaves will be reconciled by restricting that service to working on intrenchments, cooking, and other fit employments that will relieve white soldiers. To this form of their employment everybody is agreed. The return of the President and the news he brings inspire universal satisfaction. The President finds the rumors of losses in the late fights greatly exaggerated. The soldiers are in excellent spirits, confident of victory, and clamoring already to be led again upon Richmond. The return wave of hope and courage has again set in, and all the power of the Republic is about to be thrown against the rebellion in crushing force.

It is represented that the entire losses on our part, in the several battles, do not exceed in killed, wounded and missing, 11,000. Stragglers are continually returning. The loss of the enemy, there is no doubt, is exceedingly large.

THE NEW FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The financial measure reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to-day, is in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is proposed to establish a separate bureau, charged with the execution of this act, and all laws which may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and circulation of a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks.

The chief officer is to be called the Comptroller of the Currency, with a salary of $5,000 per annum, and is to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

United States stock is considered to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued or that may be issued on the faith of the United States by the Secretary in pursuance of law.

Any chartered bank or banking association in good credit, and whose capital is less than $100,000, granted under the law of any State or Territory or District of Columbia, may avail itself of the advantages of the National currency authorized by this act, under certain conditions.

The bill also provides for the formation of associations by any number of persons for carrying on the business of banking, with United States Stocks as a basis.

Plates are authorized to be engraved for notes of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

Banks or Associations failing to redeem in lawful currency of the United States are to be proceeded against, the United States to have the first lien on their assets.

The bill covers nearly fifty printed pages.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill as adopted by the House is as follows:

They recommend that the House recede from their disagreement and agree to the Senate, with certain modifications, so as to provide as follows: "Every person who shall commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years, and fined not less than $10,000, and all his estate, real and personal, excluding slaves shall be levied upon, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding. If any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage, in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by the forfeiture of all his personal property of every kind whatever, or shall be punished by imprisonment ten years, and fined not exceeding $10,000, and his slaves, if he has any, be liberated at the discretion of the Court, and all such property, excluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the United States. Every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States. This act is not to be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person guilty of treason against the United States. To insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, the President is authorized to cause the seizure of all property, real and personal, of all such persons, and apply and use the proceeds of the same for the support of the United States. Five classes of persons are affected by this bill: those who shall hereafter hold the office of President, Vice-President, member of Congress, Foreign Minister, etc., under the so-called Confederate States. The President is authorized to issue a proclamation, if after sixty days all persons in rebellion do not return to their allegiance, that their property shall be forfeited, etc. All slaves of persons hereafter engaged in rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, escaping to, and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves found at places occupied by rebel forces and afterward by United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war, and be forever free from their service and no longer held as slaves. No slave escaping from one State to another State shall be delivered up except for crime, or some offence against the law of the United States, until the claimant shall first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and that he has not borne arms in the present rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto. No person engaged in naval or military service, shall decide on the validity of the claim or surrender such slaves, on pain of being dismissed from the service. The President is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent for the suppression of the rebellion, and use them in such manner as he may deem best for the public welfare, and the President is also authorized to make provision for colonizing the blacks beyond the limits of the United States. The President is authorized to extend to prisoners in rebellion pardon and amnesty on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "For the suppression of insurrection and the punishment and seizure of the property of the rebels and for other purposes."

THE TARIFF BILL.

The bill increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes, now requires only the President's signature to become a law.

Among the modified clauses of the most importance, are the following:

Sugar, above No. 12 and not above No. 15, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; above No. 15, not stove-dried, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 3 cents per pound; on all stove-dried or refined sugar, and all other sugar above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, 4 cents per pound.

The additional duties on spirituous liquors, cordials, &c., remain as originally reported, excepting that spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, first proof, 50 cents per gallon.

Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, not exceeding in value $50 per ton, $2 per ton; exceeding in value that amount, $3 per ton; while other iron is $5 per ton, according to width and thickness. On boiler or other plate-iron, $5 per ton; anvils, $1 per 100 lbs.; sheet-iron, $3, $4 and $5 per ton.

Zinc, spelter and tentonegal, in sheets, ¾ of 1 per cent. per pound; the same, unmanufactured, in blocks or pipe, 25 cents 100 pounds.

On cork-wood, unmanufactured, 30, in lieu of the present duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On works, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Tin, in plates or sheets, terne and lagger tin, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Delaines not exceeding in value 40 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard.

Liverpool and other thread of cotton, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

RETRENCHMENT.

Both Houses this week unanimously passed an army retrenchment bill, which will save about $10,000,000 per annum.

Yesterday the House, after a spirited debate between Mr. OLIN, of New-York, in favor, and Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, against, laid on the table the Senate bill to increase the Staffs of the corps and division commanders. It involved about $300,000 per annum increased expenses.

SUCCESSOR OF GEN. MCCALL.

Gen. ISAIAH SEYMOUR, memorable for sharing with Gen. ANDERSON in the defence of Fort Sumter, has been promoted, by Gen. McCLELLAN, to command of the division of the captured Gen. McCALL. No appointment could be more judicious or more richly merited. It could only be improved by the President giving the rank of Major-General along with it.

REALLY FOR THE UNION.

Great Meeting to be Held in Union-Square on Tuesday Next.

The Citizens of New-York, of all parties, who are for supporting the Government in the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, are requested to meet on Union-square, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to express, without reference to any party question whatever, their undiminished confidence in the justice of our cause, and their inflexible purpose to maintain it to the end, and to proffer to the Government all the aid it may need to the extent of all their resources.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman,
JOHN A. STEVENS,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
A. A. LOW,
S. D. BABCOCK,
P. M. WETMORE,
G. W. BLUNT,
DENNING DUER,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JONATHAN STURGES,
C. R. ROBERT,
ROYAL PHELPS,
Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

HAMILTON FISH, Chairman,
SIMEON DRAPER,
ROBERT T. HAWS,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
ALEX. T. STEWART,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
R. A. WITTHAUS,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
A. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC BELL,
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER,
Committee of the Union Defence Committee.

WILLIAM ORTON, Chairman,
HENRY SMITH,
PETER MITCHELL,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES J. CHIPP,
MORGAN JONES,
THOMAS STEVENSON,
JOHN HOGAN,
ALEX. H. KEECH,
Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York.

JAMES W. WHITE, Chairman,
FRANCIS LIEBER,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
GEORGE D. PHELPS,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
A Committee of citizens who meet at the Mayor's Office.

ROBERT H. McCURDY, Chairman,
CHARLES GOULD,
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
MORRIS KETCHUM,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
Committee of Citizens who meet at Fifth-avenue Hotel.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Secretary.

The Gun-Contract Commission—A Card from Mr. Simon Stevens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the TIMES of this morning commenting upon the late report of the Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, does me so much injustice, that I find it necessary to appeal to the public in self-defence.

The history of the carabines sold by me to the Government of the United States is briefly as follows:

The carabines in question—known as Hall's carbines, were, at the commencement of Mr. CAMERON's term of office as Secretary of War, the property of the Government, stored in its arsenal on Governor's Island, in the harbor of New-York. They were made in a superior manner, with steel barrels, had been properly inspected, and cost the Government, in time of peace, $17 50 each—and were entirely new, having never been issued.

For some reason not known to me, they were sold by the War Department, in June last, for $3 50 each. On the 1st day of August, the purchaser made a contract with me to sell them to me at a stipulated price—$12 50 each. At the time of the contract I did not know how, or at what price they had been purchased.

After my purchase, finding that I could make the carabines more serviceable by rifling them and enlarging the breech, I made arrangements to have that work done upon them, and the alterations thus made, though at an inconsiderable expense, gave the arms the advantages of the best modern breech-loading rifles.

Thus improved, they were useful and efficient weapons, and worth from $22 to $25 each.

On the 5th of August I offered them to Gen. FREMONT at $22. The offer was accepted on the 6th, and they were delivered with all possible dispatch to Gen. FREMONT, and by him distributed to the forces in Missouri, and are now in use in the Department of the Mississippi.

Of the arms thus sold to the Government, 2,500 have been paid for. The remainder the Government refuses to pay for, except at the price which I paid for the whole 5,000, and crediting the amount which I received in full for the 2,500, as a payment on account of the 5,000.

The first attack upon this sale was made with the view of injuring and superseding Gen. FREMONT.

Mr. WASHBURN, Acting Chairman of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee, went to St. Louis, and there endeavored to make it appear that Gen. FREMONT had purchased these arms of me, while I, with his knowledge, was acting as agent for the Government. To give plausibility to that charge, the original certificate given by Gen. FREMONT upon the delivery of the first 2,500, was falsified. It was as follows:

"The ordnance specified in above account was purchased by me for the troops under my command. Capt CALLENDER, Ordnance Department, will pay the amount.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding."

The words "by me" were altered so as to read "by my order," and upon this forgery, the report made by Mr. WASHBURN argued that Gen. FREMONT knew that I was acting as agent when the sale was made.

During all this while, the original certificate was under the control of the proper officers of the Government, and probably on file in the Ordnance Department. Now, in the late report of the Commission on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, consisting of Messrs. HOLT and OWEN, to whom this and other contracts were referred, it is admitted that I was not the agent of the Government when I made the sale, though they seek to make me take what I paid, with 2½ per cent. commission, as if I were an agent.

But this Commission has discovered three other reasons for not paying me.

The first is, that when I sold the arms to the Government, they were still its property, and I knew it. Both these statements are, I believe, unfounded; the last I know to be untrue. It is true that Mr. EASTMAN, from whom I purchased, had made his bargain for the arms as early as June, but the contract was not consummated by the payment of the price and the deliverance of the arms till after I bought from him; this, however, I did not know when I made my bargain with him. I understood he had then a perfect title to the arms, and that they were in his possession. He had, moreover, a good title, though not reduced to possession. He had a definite contract with the Government, and his delay in the payment of the price was owing to its voluntary indulgence, such as happens every day in transactions between man and man, of which neither thinks it just or allowable to take advantage. So much as to the first reason of the Commission for not paying me.

Now for the second. The Commission say that I have no legal claim for the last 2,500 carabines delivered, because I have no certificate from Gen. FREMONT of their purchase. Here is another falsification as remarkable as the first. I had such a certificate in these words: "The above ordnance was purchased by me for the troops under my command. Capt. CALLENDER, Ordnance Department, will pay the amount. J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding." This certificate, attached to the bill, was delivered to the Department last October, and is now, I am assured, on the files of the Department. By what means or with what motive this certificate has been concealed, I leave to others to conjecture. So much as to the second reason for not paying me.

Now, for the third and last. The Commission say that inasmuch as the Government has received my arms and uses them in its service, it is bound to pay me the market value, and proceeds to fix this value by taking three sales made between individuals in April, 1861, and three months before my sale, during which the market changed enormously, omitting all mention of a purchase by the Government itself in August of that year of the same kind of arms at $15, without the rifling and other improvements. I had put upon mine. It also suppressed the testimony of Mr. W. W. MARSTON, firearm manufacturer, of this City, and J. C. PALMER, President of the Sharpe's Rifle Manufacturing Company, in respect to the value of my arms. And, it may be added, that in the same month of August the Army Regulations were published, in which the price of HALL's carabines was put down at $17 50, without any of the improvements I have mentioned.

Have I not shown enough, Sir, to satisfy any reasonable man that I have been unjustly treated, and that the motive of the treatment was as discreditable as the means resorted to were base and criminal?

A full and detailed statement of the whole transaction is now preparing, and will soon be presented to Congress, asking for a Special Committee of Investigation, and showing that neither scandal-hunting Committees nor Commissions can, with impunity, falsify or forge official documents, or suppress the testimony of high-minded and honorable men.

SIMON STEVENS.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

[Communicated.]

Dr. R. Hunter on Pulmonary Consumption

LETTER No. VII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In my last letter I concluded my observations on the diseases of the *Nose*, *Throat* and *Bronchial Tubes*, and I now come to speak of *Pulmonary Consumption*, that dread malady in which these affections invariably *end*, when not properly treated.

Consumption is the most fatal disease in the long catalogue of bodily afflictions, and hence appeals more strongly than any other to the physician for help. In this, and, indeed, in all countries lying in the *temperate zone*, it causes *one death in every four* which result from disease! The deep interest and great importance of everything which promises to mitigate the ravages of this scourge cannot, therefore, be overestimated. The weekly bills of mortality point us to the startling fact that, of those who have passed the age of puberty, fully one in every three persons we meet in the great thoroughfares of business and pleasure is under the ban of this terrible disease, and destined to fall a sacrifice to it unless saved through the prompt adoption of more rational means of prevention than any usually employed. No man, however strong of constitution, is proof against its silent and treacherous approaches.

In this and subsequent letters I shall explain everything on which it is necessary for the public to be informed regarding the *nature* of this disease—the *causes* which produce it—the *symptoms* by which its approach may be known—the several *stages* and *forms* it assumes—the *ages*, *classes* and *callings* most predisposed to it, and last those principles of practice which, if adopted in time and faithfully employed, will lead to its prevention when not yet established, and when it is, to its successful treatment. To do justice to a subject of such wide range and vast importance will necessarily embrace considerable time and many letters; but if the reader will preserve each letter as it appears from week to week, he will have, when the series is complete, a practical history of this scourge to which he can at all times refer for guidance and instruction in the future.

Consumption is caused by *tubercles in the Lungs*. For a long time this term—consumption—was applied indiscriminately to all diseases of obscure nature, attended by *wasting* or emaciation of the body. They were called consumptions because the body slowly *consumed* away. When the study of pathological anatomy—that is to say, the *anatomy of the organs in disease*—became more general, it was soon discovered that disease of the lungs was more frequently the cause of wasting than all other chronic diseases combined, and hence from this time Consumption of the Lungs attracted more attention, and in course of time came to limit the term to pulmonary disease alone. When, therefore, I use the term *Consumption*, I wish the reader to remember that I mean not only a disease of the lungs, but a particular *kind* of disease, characterized by the deposition of *tubercles* in their substance.

Tubercles are little granular bodies deposited from the blood. They are most frequently located beneath the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, but they are also deposited in the air-cells and on the free surface of the mucous membrane. When they are formed on the mucous membrane of the air-tubes, it is not uncommon for small particles to become detached and expectorated by the patient long before any ulceration has taken place in the lung. Tubercles are found in *three* different stages. In the *first*, they are grayish, half-transparent, and feel firm and rough when the finger is passed over them.

They vary in size from *millet-seed* to a common pea, and are known in medical parlance by the name of *miliary tubercles*. In this stage they cause very little disturbance of the system. All we ordinarily find is that the breathing is slightly shortened, and perhaps there is a disposition to hack and clear the throat frequently, but beyond these indications the patient has no warning of what is taking place in the lungs.

Second Stage.—The miliary tubercles increase in size by the accretion of fresh particles thrown off from time to time by the blood, and also undergo a change in color. They were in the first stage *half transparent*, they are now opaque and becoming yellow. If we cut through a portion of lung in which tubercles in the second stage exist, we find it studded here and there with what looks precisely like lumps of cheese. You can separate these, and they break down between the fingers just like bits of old cheese. In size, tubercles in the *second* stage vary from a pea to a filbert, but it is also common to find here and there a tubercle of much larger size. If there are a great many tubercles, there will be a good deal of shortness of breath on exertion and some loss of flesh. Tubercles cause shortness of breath by closing the air-tubes and cells of the part of the lung in which they are situated. There may also be *cough* and *mucous expectoration* arising from the irritation they produce.

Third Stage.—Having reached the stage of *cheesy tubercle*, the disease may remain stationary for weeks, months, or even years, awaiting a sufficient exciting cause to carry it on to the last change. Sooner or later, the *pressure* produced by the tuberculous matter, or a *fresh cold*, produces inflammation in the surrounding tissues, and the whole *breaks down*, forming an ulcerous *excavation* or *cavity* in the part of the lung diseased. The *matter* or *pus* formed by the destruction of the walls of the air tubes and cells, and by the *softened tubercle*, is poured out into the bronchial tubes and *coughed* up and *expectorated*. As all the tubercles are not formed at the same time, but in successive *crops*, so *softening* does not take place in all at the same time. After the first shock to the system caused by the ulceration and breaking down of a part of the lungs has passed, considerable improvement takes place in the symptoms, and the patient naturally thinks he is getting well; but soon a second crop of tubercles softens, and then part of the lung breaks down. This successive softening, followed by temporary amendment, slowly but surely undermines the strength of the system. As soon as the first softening of tubercle takes place, we have all the worst symptoms inaugurated—*hectic fever*, *night sweats*, increase of *cough*, profuse *purulent expectoration*, loss of *flesh* and *strength*.

Such is a brief outline of what takes place in the Lungs in the *three* stages of Consumption. Before death takes place, a considerable portion of one lung becomes destroyed, and usually the other *affected*. Sometimes several distinct cavities exist in the same lung, but it is more common for the intervening tissue to become obliterated, and the several small cavities to unite and form one large excavation.

I have told you that Consumption is caused by *tubercles*. Now what is the cause of tubercles? It is necessary that this question should be answered before you can clearly understand how it is that other and apparently trifling diseases can produce this dread malady. In former letters I pointed out the danger of neglecting Catarrh, Sore Throat and Bronchitis, and told you that these are the common cause of Consumption—I should have said that they are the common cause of tubercles, and that tubercles are the cause of consumption. *Tubercles are caused by imperfect decarbonization of the blood.* Whatever prevents the *free* admission of *pure air* to the air cells will produce them. Softened tubercle is nothing more than *carbon* united with the elements of the tissues in which it was deposited. Mark, now, the effect of a catarrh in its influence on the lungs. I have told you that catarrh is a chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the nose. The secretion which forms in the posterior nares falls down into the throat, and rapidly extends the irritation to the entrance of the windpipe. Once it has reached this point, every slight change in the weather, every exposure to dust, increases the irritation and carries it down into the larynx, producing slight *hoarseness*, and into the bronchial tubes, causing the secretion of a *stickey*, blueish-white mucus. You see, then, that a catarrh produces the irritation on which this mucus depends. The windpipe and bronchia, in which it forms, are the *tubes* through which the lungs receive the air necessary for the removal of the *carbon* from the blood. Do you suppose you can obstruct those tubes and yet not diminish the air drawn through them at each inspiration? This sticky mucus not only obstructs them, but often completely seals up a bronchial tube of considerable size. And if you diminish the air received into the air-cells you cause a portion of the carbon to remain in the blood. The moment the air is shut off from a cluster of air-cells the capillaries of those cells become gorged with imperfectly decarbonized blood, and are liable to become *tuberculous*. Kind nature is very indulgent, and may bear with us for a long time, but sooner or later a deposit of carbon takes place in the obstructed part, and from that moment the disease has changed from a simple catarrh or bronchitis to the most fatal disease known to our race. It is the obstruction to the air tubes by mucus, which causes the formation of tubercles, and hence it is that I say, that until tubercles are actually formed, the patient has no warning of his danger beyond the evidence of the presence of the sticky mucus produced by hawking it up from time to time.

My next letter will be on the "*Symptoms of Consumption.*"

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases, No. 832 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 786 New-York Post-office.

Deafness.—New mode of cure published in the *Sunday Times* for the benefit of the public, being a volume of 400 pages, by Dr. J. E. VON EISENBERG, Oculist and Aurist, No. 38 Clinton-place. See the *Sunday Times* of to-morrow.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—NOBLE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 10, by Rev. Alexander Vinton, D. D., JOHN H. BRADLEY to Miss KATIE M., daughter of Geo. F. Noble, formerly of Boston.

LAYNE—WARD.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, 9th inst., at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, JOHN LAYNE to MARGARET, third daughter of the late James Ward, all of this City.

DIED

BAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, July 10, of congestion of the brain, HAMILTON MOORE, son of Tallmadge and Jane A. Baker, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 10 A. M., from No. 135 Portland-av.

BELL.—In Danville, Va., on Thursday, June 19, of pneumonia, ALICE M., wife of Dr. Alexander T. Bell, of Norfolk, Va., and daughter of Henry Cruger, Esq., of this City, in the 23d year of her age.

BARNUM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 9, ELIZABETH J., wife of Thomas W. Barnum, and daughter of the late William B. Burrill, aged 32 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 235 Washington-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.

BROOKS.—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Monday, July 7, of typhoid fever, Lieut. CHARLES STEWART BROOKS, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, only son of William F. and Harriet B. S. Brooks, in his 21st year.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.

COOKE.—At the General Hospital, Monterey, near Corinth, on Tuesday, June 10, of typhoid fever, J. WALDEN COOKE, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.

CREMER.—In this City, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., ABBY JANE, widow of Francis W. Cremer.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Lawlin, No. 180 West 21st-st., on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIES.—In this City, on Thursday, 10th inst., at No. 147 East 26th-st., HANNAH, wife of James P. Davies, of Manchester, Eng., aged 57 years, 11 months and 10 days.

☞ Manchester papers please copy.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Friday, July 11, SARAH MERRITT, aged 92 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place at 9½ A. M., on Saturday, from the residence of D. H. Hadden, Esq., No. 138 West 26th-st. Her remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

MOTT.—At Greenpoint, on Friday, July 11, JOSEPH MOTT, gold-beater, aged 65 years, 10 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son Samuel, and sons-in-law John Kearsing, Joseph Darrow, Alexander Whitlock, Peter C. Provost and Alfred Burnett, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, in K-st., near Union-av., Greenpoint, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

OTARD.—On July 10, of cholera infantum, JAMES F., son of Frank and Josephine Otard de la Grange, aged 11 months and 4 days.

PARSONS.—At Litchfield, Conn., on the morning of the 10th inst., JANE, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Parsons, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, on Bowne-av., in the village of Flushing. Carry seats in the boats which leave James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 1 o'clock, and returning leave Flushing at 5.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, early on the morning of Friday, 11th inst., HARRY S., son of John S. Roberts, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, from 76 State-st., without further invitation.

SICARD.—In Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 8, JULIA SICARD, in the 72d year of her age.

TUENER.—In New-Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 9, Mrs. LUCY TURNER, widow of the late Jencks W. Turner, aged 82 years.

WHITFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 10, NELLIE EVANS, only child of William H. and Cornelia Whitford, aged 1 year and 15 days.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 325.—July 11, 1862,
36, 19, 32, 12, 46, 18, 39, 58, 74, 65, 45, 67.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 326.—July 11, 1862,
56, 34, 77, 12, 58, 69, 68, 31, 53, 27, 38, 10.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 273.—July 11, 1862.
63, 11, 13, 47, 30, 2, 41, 33, 32, 60, 59, 51.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 274.—July 11, 1862.
75, 8, 11, 20, 56, 22, 18, 7, 47, 27, 38, 35.

Circulars sent by addressing
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WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 39 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the United States Prize Commissioners, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the UNION STORES, Brooklyn, Simeon Draper, Auctioneer, the cargo of the schooner *Julius Webb*, consisting of

783 bbls. Resin. Also the cargo of the schooner *Palma*, consisting of

1,475 bbls. and casks ditto; 93 bbls. pitch; 5,111 lbs. crude turpentine; 69 bbls. resin naptha; 32 bbls. tanner's oil; 19 bbls. machine oil; 1 empty barrel.

EDWARD H. OWEN, } U. S.
HENRY H. ELLIOTT. } Prize Commissioners.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.
BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, in their delicacy and strength, rival the fruit from which they are prepared, and are less expensive.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, OLD ULCERS AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is a most certain remedy for these diseases. You, who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald*, and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

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Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
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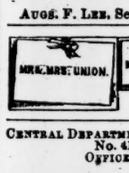
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.



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These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 309 Broadway, N. Y.
For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., COR. OF ELM-ST.
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNION sojourning in New-York and vicinity, are respectfully invited to unite with the Metropolitan Police in paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of Lieut James T. Twaddell, late of Company F, 32d Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, July 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from corner of Henry and Gouverneur sts.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and Continent viá Queenstown and Liverpool per steamer CITY OF BALTIMORE and for the German States viá Hamburgh per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY the 12th day of July at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY ARE immediately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. No family should be without it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all the druggists. Full directions with each bottle.

25 CENTS PER COPY WILL BE GIVEN at the Advertising Desk of the New-York *Times* for one copy of each date, viz.: Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1860, and Friday, July 29, 1859.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P. M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

(No. 740 WATER-ST., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

L. Goodheim, Esq., No. 5 Barclay-st., having been troubled with incessant and most distressing noises in the head, and almost total deafness in one ear, was completely cured by Dr. Lighthill, after his case had been unsuccessfully treated by several physicians of this City.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, 1st April, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved, and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. Lighthill, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

No. 42 FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 413 FOURTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

My hearing having been impaired for a number of years, I placed myself under Dr. Lighthill's care, who restored it after a short course of treatment.

JAMES KENNY,
Book-keeper with P. Garrick, 19 and 21 Rosevelt-st.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success. Respectfully,

ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 Sixth-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., BROOKLYN, April 15, 1860.

Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL: It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after several months of total blindness, and after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment, without which it is probable she would never have regained her sight. Most respectfully yours,

A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

☞ Further references to parties of the highest respectability and standing in this City and elsewhere will be given if desired.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

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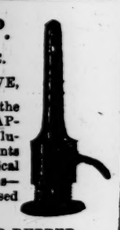
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.
It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order.
It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to
SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.
It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.
ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled

LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Law—What Formal Defect does not Invalidate an Indictment.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Cardozo.

Tomlinson & Smith, plaintiffs in error, vs. The People.—In this case the prisoners were jointly indicted for and convicted of forgery in the second degree—of having a forged check in their possession with intent to utter.

The check was not set out in the indictment, it having been destroyed by one of the prisoners, as appeared on the trial.

The prisoner's counsel appealed from the judgment of conviction, contending that as the reason for not setting out the instrument, was not stated in the indictment, as required by the common law, the conviction was error. The Court now held that as it appeared on the trial that the instrument had been destroyed by one of the prisoners, the neglect to set out that such was the reason it was not stated in detail in the indictment, was a neglect only of a mere formality, which did not prejudice the prisoners, and the conviction was therefore not an error. The conviction was sustained by a statutory provision, (2 R., 728, sec. 52, marginal,) which says that "no indictment shall be deemed invalid, nor shall the trial, judgment, or other proceeding thereon, be affected by reason of any defect or imperfection in matters of form, which do not tend to the prejudice of the defendant."

The judgment of conviction was affirmed.

The case was stated in the TIMES of March 15, last.

Wm. F. Howe for appellant; S. B. Garvin for the People.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Barnard.

In re Petition of Ann L. Underhill et al.—Ordered, that Ann L. Underhill be appointed Special Guardian for this application of the infants, on giving security, &c.

The Manhattan Oil Company vs. Thorn.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

Tallmadge vs. Hornfager.—Motion so far granted as to reduce the bail in sum of $500, no costs.

Thorman vs. Postley.—Attachment to issue. Bail-able in $500.

Lane vs. Martin.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, leave to renew, or payment of costs, &c.

Ward vs. Ruckman.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Haight vs. Wrech et.—Mot on granted.

Lougee vs. Lougee.—Testimony insufficient.

McCafferty vs. McCafferty.—Reference ordered to take proof of the allegations in the moving and opposing papers, and report the same with his opinion.

Van Liew et al. vs. Phœnix Fire Insurance Company.—Settled.

Rooms, &c., vs. Phillips.—Allowance of $100.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. Worden, of the *Monitor*, had a most enthusiastic reception at Grand Rapids, on Wednesday evening, July 2. The exercises were at Luce's Hall, which was tastefully decorated. Lieut. Worden was introduced to the immense company by P. R. L. Pierce, Esq., and responded briefly to a congratulatory address. The most interesting incident is thus described by the *Eagle*: "The feature of the evening, and the best conceived and finest executed scene of the kind that we ever witnessed, was next presented by thirty young ladies and little girls, all of whom were very finely attired in pure white, and ornamented with festoons and wreaths of flowers, tastefully arranged upon their dresses and heads. This bevy of beauty and loveliness, all unexpected to the majority present, came upon the stage, the parties composing it each having in her hand a bouquet or wreath, or both, of sweet flowers, and slowly encircled the Lieutenant, who had been seated near the centre of the platform. The ladies then moved in single file slowly around the hero, singing some beautiful lines prepared for the occasion, a welcome to the brave, a requiem for the dead, and a prayer for the future of the patriot hero, casting at his feet, as they passed him in front, bouquets, wreaths and garlands of lovely flowers, until he was half buried beneath the sweet tokens of love."

—"Capt. Depugh, Second Tennessee Volunteers," as he signed himself recently, undertook for the consideration of $24, to procure the discharge of two soldiers from the national service. The following extract from a communication, signed by O. D. Green, A. A. General, at Nashville, shows the success with which he met: "The Second Tennessee Volunteers is not in the United States service, and he is not therefore entitled to a Court-martial. His military offence is an infamous one, and demands an infamous punishment. You will have his insignia of rank and buttons of his coat stripped from him by a private soldier, in front of the regiment—paraded—and then cause him to be marched, by a file of the guard, to the tune of the rogue's march, to the gate of the inclosure to the Provost barracks, where you will have a policeman stationed to receive him, and turn him over to the civil authorities, to answer for a violation of the laws of the State of Tennessee, in obtaining money under false pretences."

—"It seems," writes a Huntsville, Ala., correspondent of the Nashville *Union*, "that the gallant soldiers about the city are finding crevices in the stony hearts of Alabama's fair daughters, notwithstanding the contemptuous manner in which they were at first treated. I was shown this evening a very neat residence, formerly occupied by a disconsolate young widow, who found much trouble in the management of a handsome little estate and some twenty-five of 'God's images carved in ebony.' A handsome young fellow from the Third Ohio Regiment was placed at the widow's door to afford her protection. She found him so faithful and manly in the performance of his duty that she concluded to interest him permanently in the estate. Accordingly, a minister was sent for, and a few select friends, the lady's intimates and the soldier's messmates, were present to see the 'twain made one flesh.'"

—Prof. Lowe reached his home in Philadelphia on Tuesday. He is laboring under a severe attack of fever, caught while in the marshes near Richmond. A few days will, however, be sufficient to enable him to be out again. His balloons are all safe, nothing being lost except two of his gas generators, which were lost near Mechanicsville, as they were too cumbersome to remove in the retreat. The balloons are in the hands of persons competent to manage them for the present. When the fighting commenced upon Thursday and Friday, the observations made were of immense value to Gen. McClellan, showing where the advancing columns were coming upon us. No observations were made after Saturday owing to the moving of the army to the James River.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 9 bbls. Ashes, 21,437 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. and 300 bags Corn Meal, 171,877 bush. Wheat, 92,996 bushels Corn, 17,657 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 312 pkgs. Provisions, and 684 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 70 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Small sales of Western Yellow have been made at 33½c.@34c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been sparingly dealt in at former rates.

COFFEE—The principal demand has been for Rio, the sales of which add up 6,700 bags at 20¼c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c.@21½c.; 825 mats Java have also changed hands, since our last, at 25¾c.@26c.; and 250 bags St. Domingo at 20c. ₱ lb., the market closing quite buoyantly.

COPPER—An active inquiry prevails for Refined Ingot, chiefly at 23c. ₱ lb. Sales 750,000 lbs. Other kinds are unchanged.

COTTON—Is in request, and is very firm, at 41½c. @42½c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

CHEMICALS—Have been more sought after at advancing prices, including Bleaching Powder at 2¾c.@2¾c.; Soda Ash at $2 75@$2 87½; Sal Soda at $1 80@$1 87½; Bi Carb. Soda at 5½c.; Caustic Soda at 4¾c.

FRUIT—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 3½@$3 35, and Bunch do. at $3 12½@$3 15 ₱ whole box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at declining prices. The demand has been fair for shipment and home use. The high claims of shipowners and reaction in Exchange continue to check export movements. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 27,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 75 inferior to choice extra State, at $4 95@$5 20, chiefly at $5@$5 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 90, extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 95@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 25 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 75
Extra State	4 95	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 50	@ 4 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 95	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20	@ 7 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at declining rates; sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 10@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in moderate request at drooping prices. Sales 1,500 bbls. extra at $4 95@$6 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $5 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, $2 95 for Baltimore, and $3 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,500 bbls.

GRAIN—The strike among the Grain shovelers very seriously embarrasses the Grain trade, rendering extremely difficult the regular measurement and delivery of lots sold for shipment. The high claims of shipowners and the downward tendency in the Exchange market also tend to check operations. Wheat has been in fair demand to-day, chiefly for export, but at reduced prices, especially for lots, the prompt delivery of which cannot be guaranteed by the sellers. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 164,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Canada Club at $1 05@$1 12; White Western, at $1 34@$1 36; Amber Western at $1 26@$1 28; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 13@$1 15; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 05@$1 12; Chicago Spring, at 96@$1 08 ₱ bushel. Corn is quite dull to-day, owing to the difficulty of delivering sold lots, and prices are lower Sales 68,000 bushels, at 52c.@53c. for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50½c. for new do.; 43c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 55c. for Yellow Western; 60c. for White Western; 58c. for Round Yellow; 70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at 69c.@75c. ₱ bushel; sales, 9,800 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 45½c.@45c.; Western, at 43½c.@45c., and State 44½c.@45½c. ₱ bushel.

Breadstuffs Trade of Chicago, week ending July 7, 1862.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	39,568	37,040
Wheat, bush	403,688	771,591
Corn, bush	1,240,981	1,149,405
Oats, bush	73,588	81,200
Rye, bush	15,880	22,425
Barley, bush	7,731	

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 7.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	757,457	613,165	229,022
Wheat, bush	5,098,822	5,232,484	1,848,202
Corn, bush	11,383,476	9,433,364	9,233,009
Oats, bush	1,859,901	511,982	612,978
Rye, bush	465,498	227,427	61,782
Barley, bush	431,225	306,387	190,356

Stock of Breadstuffs in store at Chicago.

	July 7, 1862.	June 30, 1862.	July 8, 1861.
Flour, bbls	36,650	43,600	23,700
Wheat, bush	1,106,964	1,494,501	174,808
Corn, bush	3,050,086	2,988,991	1,630,214

HAY—North River Bale has been freely offered and has been in moderate request to-day, at 50c.@65c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady, including last year's crop, at 14c.@20c. ₱ lb.

DRY HIDES—The market for Dry Hides has been very dull during the past week, on account of the advanced views of holders and the unwillingness of the trade to operate at the present figure. Sales have been light. Wet Salted Hides—A fair demand continues for Domestic Slaughtered, at very full prices, but the very reduced stock necessarily restricted transactions of any magnitude.

IRON—Has been inactive, and prices have been somewhat unsettled.

LIVE—Foreign Pig is quoted up to $6 87½@$7 ₱ 100 lbs.; but the market is very quiet.

LEATHER—The inquiry, though not so brisk as last week, may be considered fair, and sales to a moderate extent have been effected at fully previous rates. Receipts from the tanneries, though liberal, do not quite come up to the sales.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 70 hhds. Porto Rico, at 37c.@38c.; 40 hhds. Nuevitas, at 36c., and 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 30c.@31c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were made at $1 65 ₱ gallon, and higher rates were subsequently claimed. Nothing new in other descriptions.

OILS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand at somewhat firmer prices; sales 2,450 bbls. at $10 50@$10 75 (the latter rate for very choice) for Mess, and $8 37½@$8 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inquired for, at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet at former rates. Lard continues in lively request at buoyant rates; sales 2,400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7¾c.@9c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, at previous prices; sales 100 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 75 for plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is saleable and firm at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good demand at 5c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 20 tierces Carolina, at $7 50; and 750 bags East India, at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales, 150 boxes Castile, at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Small sales have been made of Plate at 6¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Sales, 35 cases No. 1 Nutmegs, at 70c.; 450 bags Pepper, at 19c.; and 100 bags Pimento, at 15¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been less active, but stiffly held. Sales, 1,150 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 7¾c.@8¾c.; also, 250 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 8¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in more demand, and sales have been made of 4,500 pkgs. Greens, and 12,000 half chests Blacks, at buoyant prices.

TIN—The principal business has been in Plates—5,000 bxs. of which have been sold, closing with J. C. at $1 07½@1025 for Charcoal, and $7 50@$7 75 for Coke, and $9 50 for Charcoal Terne.

TOBACCO—Is in fair demand at full rates. Sales, 441 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@14c.; and 147 cases Seed Leaf at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 180,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,750 bbls., at 30c.@31c., closing at 31c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements, to-day, were fair at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13¼d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl. Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow at 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders, four small vessels, with Grain, at 10s. ₱ quarter. For Londonderry, a bark, with Wheat, at 15d. ₱ bush. and 5 ₱ cent. primage. For Havre—Wheat, 20c. ₱ bush.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 11, 1862.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER.

Lot No. 181 East 26th-st., 25x98.9	$2,500
Lot No. 246 East 26th-st., 25x98.9	1,725
Lot No. 208 adjoining, 25x98.9	1,625
Lot No. 243 East 25th-st., 300 feet east of 1st-av, 2 x 9	1,525
Lot No 242 adjoining, 25x98.9	1,650

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	June 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 28
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	July 1
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	July 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	July 12
New-York	New-York	Southampton	July 12
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	July 12
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday next, at 5½ P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD SABBATH, at 8 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, 50th-st., near 8th-av., in aid of the Board of Publication for army purposes—supplying to our so diers, in hospital and field, religious reading. The meeting will be addressed by able speakers—and one from all the principal battle-fields of the Southwest His statements of what he has seen are most thrilling. Come and hear. A collection will be taken. Come early.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE South 7th st. Mission Sunday School will be held in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, SUNDAY, July 13, 3 o'clock. The Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, and Rev. R. LOWERY, of Brooklyn; singing by the children. The occasion will be one of great interest, and all would do well to be present.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are respectfully invited to attend divine worship at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON. Let every veteran attend.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLEY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Evening, quarter before 8 o'clock, the Pastor will preach. Subject for morning and evening—*Shall we know our friends in Heaven?* The public invited. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of Christ to set up His Kingdom and reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends interested in poor children are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —Protestant Episcopal—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, ₱ Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M and 7½ ₱ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome here.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 8 P. M.; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. JOHN F. MINES, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, will preach in the evening.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. H. MATTISON will preach as usual in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., at 7½ P. M., (by exchange.) Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½ o'clock.

"THE CRISIS OF OUR NATIONAL CRISIS."—By general request, this sermon by Rev. WILLIAM A. VIN BARTLETT, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, July 13. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

ACTS VIII., 38.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL preach from this subject, and administer the ordinance of baptism, SABBATH MORNING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts. Subject for the evening—*John, the Evangelist.*

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—MOUNT ZION Church of the Second Advent worships in the Hall at No 163 Bowery. Preaching by the Prophet of the Restitution, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All who would escape the coming woe are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH at the Fort Chester Methodist Church next SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A FEW ACTIVE MEN ACCUSTOMED to taking orders for the best patented article out; sells well, pays well and, gives good satisfaction. The right kind of men can make a fortune in a short time. Agents are now making large sales and profits averaging, clear of all expense, $40 per day. For particulars apply or address, with stamp for return postage, GENERAL AGENT, No. 139 Maiden-lane, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

HARDWARE-STORE FOR SALE.—A NEAT hardware-store, with a small well-selected stock, purchased just before the late advance in prices, in a first-rate, thriving locality, near the City, with a moderate rent; stock about $800; sold on account of sickness. For a person of energy, this is a first-rate chance to get into business that will pay. Apply to THOS. E. GAYNOR, No. 78 Beekman-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CHANCE IS OFFERED to a competent, respectable person, who can command some capital, to organize a company immediately, to operate in one of the most certain and profitable enterprises of the day. There is no risk, and large and quick returns are certain. Apply to ENTERPRISE, Room No. 2, basement, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.

$2,000 TO $3,000 TO INVEST IN SOME good, paying business; no humbugs or persons of doubtful reputations need apply. Address H. O, N., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOY LOST.—A BOY NAMED JOHN HERING, aged 10 years, dressed in light checked clothes, black cap, lost at Dudley's Grove, July 8, while on an excursion with the Pilgrim Baptist Sunday School children. Any person finding or knowing the whereabouts of said boy, will confer a great favor by sending word to his father, all expenses paid, STEPHEN HERING, No. 381 9th-av., New-York.

LOST OR MISLAID, SINCE MAY 1, A MAP OF LOTS IN BROOKLYN, belonging to Josephine Delmonico. Supposed to have been left in a store or law office. It is large, on cloth, and with red binding. The finder shall be satisfactorily rewarded. S. R. M., Box No. 2794, N. Y. Post-office.

LOST.—TRUSTEE'S SCRIP NO. 498 OF ERIE Railroad, for $6,400, in favor of Joseph Baldwin. Transfer of the same has been stopped. A reasonable compensation by leaving with H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

LOST—A BOOK OF MINUTES OF THE ST. George's Society. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received by the Secretary, R. J. CORTIS, No 40 Fulton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET —Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT brown-stone house, 25x60, lots, 91x120 feet, No. 100 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh; will be sold low, on reasonable terms, or exchanged for a farm or country seat; the house cost $16,000 to build. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York, or 28 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land, fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., APPLICANT, Branford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHED house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
THE WASHINGTON HOTEL, LIVERPOOL.

This new and magnificent building, the finest and most elaborately finished hotel in the United Kingdom, covers an area of 1,200 square yards and contains 200 noble and spacious rooms, fitted up with every requisite and luxury that modern art and experience can furnish.

The chief coffee room will accommodate 300 visitors, and is conducted on the American and Continental system.

The Hotel is situated on a commanding and beautiful site, in the very heart of the town, opposite the chief railway station, St. Georges Hall, Free Public Library and Museum, the Wellington Monument, and within easy distance of the new Great Landing Stage on the River Mersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL, NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R., and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A desirable and healthy location, situated on an eminence in Greenwich, Conn., and commanding a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country for many miles. Persons seeking the pleasure of retirement and the benefits of country life, will find this a place where they can enjoy the luxury of fresh milk, butter, vegetables fruit, &c., and everything connected with a large farm. No. musquitoes or chill and fever. Horses and carriages kept or let. Best City reference given and required. A prompt answer will be returned. Address S. S. MEAD, Port Chester, N. Y.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 13 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

LAKE MAHOPAC—SUMMER BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms would be let at moderate charge in the private house of the subscriber; commands fine view of lake, &c. Inquire of A. H. WARD, Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st., or GEO. H. ANDERSON, Lake Mahopac, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND board, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Location pleasant, and good table. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No 223, Orange, N. J. Orange and Newark horse-cars pass the door.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride, by railroad, of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Rooms must be pleasant, and table first-class. Address, stating full particulars, B. HAXTUN, No. 41 South William-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR CAN BE OBTAINED by a party of adults, in a pleasantly located house, five minutes' walk from depôt; plenty of fruit and vegetables. Address WESTCHESTER, Box No. 125 *Times* Office; or apply on Broadway, fifth house south of the Getty House, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD ON A FARM WANTED for from 7 to 12 persons, a portion of whom are children. Would like a roomy house, near a stream of water, and ample shade. Address Box No. 1,715 Post-office, New-York, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS, with good board, in a high and healthy location, 27 miles from New-York, by New-Haven Railroad, may be obtained by applying at No. 69 West 28th-st. Terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE City preferred—by a gentleman, wife, three young children and nurse. Address or apply to D. G., No. 39 Nassau-s., first floor, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman and wife, at or near the Highlands. Address M. L. S., Box No. 904 Post-office. Terms must be reasonable.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—PLEASANT Rooms, in a beautifully situated house, near the Park, suitable for families or single gentlemen. For particulars address Box No. 3,280 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARMER'S HOUSE, near Hudson, New-York. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, twenty or forty acres, in Morristown, N. J.; one quarter mile from town: house, 50x36, Elizabethan style; conservatory, furnace, bath-room and elevated site, 300 feet from road; large shade trees, grounds tastefully arranged, out-buildings and large garden, large and small fruits, choice varieties; apple orchard, just in bearing. Also, furniture, horses and carriages. Possession immediately. Inquire of F. A. MILLER, Nos. 466 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN THE CITY—A beautiful shore front country residence or farm, 28 miles from the City; large tasty stone house and 20 acres; stables and all necessary outbuildings; steamboat dock adjoining; view magnificent; remarkably healthy; churches and schools near; no fancy price asked. A view of the place can be seen at JOHN L. WESTON'S Picture Store, No. 765 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS, STATEN Island, in Fiedler's Park, within five minutes' walk from Quarantine Landing, two lately erected houses with all modern conveniences; the situation is healthy, and the scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDINER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TO THOSE WISHING the comforts of a country home, with fine view on Hudson, garden, fruit, 8 rooms, good cellar, &c.; possession immediately; price, $2,000. Address S. M. BROWN, Irvington, N. Y.

A PLEASANT PLACE FOR SALE NEAR South Orange. Terms easy. Apply at the drug store No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HO

FINANCIAL.

U.S. "FIVE TWENTIES."

OR

UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM on GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,

and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVEST'R L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1862. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly or the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY,
Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1862:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$5,334,037 71
Due from Banks and Foreign Bankers		330,629 76
Due from Directors of the Bank	$131,500	
Real Estate	393,283 07	
Specie	788,283 56	
Cash Items, viz: Checks on other City Banks, received in the regular course of business on the day previous, and United States Demand Notes		1,302,145 54
Stocks		10,533,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks		38,763 00
Total		$18,720,142 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$9,222,160 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975 00	
Less Notes on hand	260 00	1,715 00
Profits	$983,198 02	
Less Dividend declared, payable July 7	276,664 80	$706,533 22
Due to Banks		2,838,544 27
Due Depositors, on demand		5,663,906 05
Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Previous Dividends Unpaid		10,619 30
Dividend just declared, payable July 7		276,664 80
Total		$18,720,142 64

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss: JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier, of Bank of Commerce, in New-York, a banking association located and doing business in New-York, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 28th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JNO. A. STEVENS, President.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of July, 1862.

LESLIE IRVING,
Notary Public.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—EZRA C. READ having resigned as Trustee in pursuance of section 13, of the agreement of 10th Jan. 1860, a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of July, 1862, at 12 M., at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, for the purpose of filling the vacancy existing in the Board of Trustees and any other vacancies that may exist at the time of the meeting, as well as to transact any other business that may come before the said meeting.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1862.

CHARLES MORAN,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
SEPTIMUS CROOKS,
N. PECK.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 24, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER,
Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, representing the American Hardware Manufacturing Company, is about to visit the Eastern States, and would like one or two more commissions, or would buy out for cash from $100 to $10,000 worth of any kind of goods which would sell. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES EOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR AMERICAN gold and silver, and the first issue United States demand notes, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY, —The highest premium paid for the same by
OROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

BREVOORT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent. out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a stock dividend of five per cent. out of the accumulated surplus, both payable on and after the 25th day of July next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The dividend certificates to be issued for fractional shares, will not be entitled to future dividends, until converted into full shares. The transfer books will close on the evening of July 12, and open August 3. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th July next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 27th June until the morning of the 8th July.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, a Dividend of 4 per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday next, the 14th instant.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

July 8, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,)
Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE Declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,)
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, June 30, 1862. The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 30th inst.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO., No. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK LEVICK and ROBERT SIMPSON against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by NEILSON & NICHOLS, auctioneers: Four hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($439,500) of the seven per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being three hundred and forty-two (342) bonds, Nos. 301 to 405, 417 to 422, 423 to 439, 441 to 485, 487 to 500, 501 to 552, all inclusive, 554, 556 to 640, 641 to 647, inclusive, for $1,000 each; and one hundred and ninety-five (195) bonds, Nos. 851 to 950, 751 to 759, 761 to 787, all inclusive, 790, 792 to 828, 830 to 850, inclusive, for $500 each.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Neilson & Nichols, Auctioneers—twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) of the seven per cent Sinking Fund Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being forty (40) bonds of five hundred dollars each, Nos. 302 to 341 inclusive.—Dated, New-York, July 8, 1862. JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.

ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.
m29-law6mS*

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. F. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

New-York, July 9, 1862.

"INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.

6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)

DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.

Six per cent. interest paid.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, }
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $400 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or before July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Assessors.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

THE COMPTROLLER GIVES NOTICE, that the distribution of the fund in aid of the families of volunteers from this City, will commence in the several Districts on Tuesday, the 22d day of July inst., and will continue to be made once in each fortnight thereafter, on the days herein indicated for the Wards respectively, each person receiving two weeks' allowance in one sum, upon presenting proper ticket or check from the Committee of the Ward in which they reside.

In the Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park.

For 1st, IId, IIId and IVth Wards, every other Tuesday.
For Vth and VIIIth Wards, every other Wednesday.
For VIth and VIIth Wards, every other Thursday.
For IXth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, at corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, rear of Tompkins Market.

For Xth Ward, every other Tuesday.
For XIth Ward, every other Wednesday.
For XIIIth Ward, every other Thursday.
For XVIIth Ward, every other Friday.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, at corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway.

For IXth Ward, every other Tuesday.
For XVth and XVIth Wards, every other Wednesday.
For XVIIIth Ward, every other Thursday.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

For XIIth and XIIIth Wards, every other Tuesday.
For XXth Ward, every other Wednesday.
For XXIst Ward, every other Thursday.
For XXIId Ward, every other Friday.

Persons having tickets or orders entitling them to relief, are directed to present them only on the days set apart for the payment of their respective Wards.

ROBERT T. HAWS,
Comptroller and Treasurer.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British brig GLENAEN, GEO. MEARNS, Master, from Newcastle, England, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Captain or

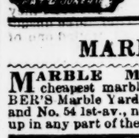
H. & F. W. MEYER, Agents.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



PLUMER'S PATENTS.

Information in relation thereto may be obtained of the "Plumer Patent Last Boot and Shoe Company."

CHANDLER SPRAGUE, Agent,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GILBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN.
WALTER PATON, Commander.

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE,

With superior accommodations, $30.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$100
Third-class	60

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, STOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR,) —The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, July 12.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, July 26.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80	Steerage to London.....$33
First cabin to Paris.....$85	Steerage to Paris.....$38
First cabin to Hamburg.$85	Steerage to Hamburg.$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM WINMAN, Agent, No. 20 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB & SON, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Advices by the Norwegian at Cape Race, One Day Later.

Arrival of the Great Eastern at This Port.

PALMERSTON ON MEDIATION

Interesting Diplomatic Correspondence Relative to the Emily St. Pierre.

The French Emperor's Mexican Policy.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

General European Political and Commercial Intelligence.

The steamship *Norwegian*, from Liverpool, at 3 P. M., of the 3d, via Londonderry the 4th inst., for Quebec, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday, and was boarded by the Press News yacht.

The *Great Eastern*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at this port, yesterday, bringing our European files to the 1st of July.

The steamship *North American* reached Liverpool on the evening of the 2d.

The steamship *City of Washington* arrived at Queenstown at midnight of the 2d.

The steamship *St. George*, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 3d.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d, Mr. H. BERKLEY moved the second reading of the bill providing for taking a vote by ballot, and reiterated the various arguments in its favor.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, which was rejected by 211 to 126.

The *Times*, in a leader on American affairs, says: "Four main armies have advanced into Confederate territory, half a dozen expeditions have fastened themselves on the coast, yet the South remains unconquered. It is demonstrated the Federals can only effect their purpose by gigantic expenditure, far more lavish than that of the past twelve months. What becomes of the famous 'Declaration of Independence,' of the theory that Government derives its powers from the consent of the governed? The North now talks of conquest, connexion and military colonies with all the readiness of an Austrian commandant, but unless the North can see that the only policy which is agreeable to wisdom and justice is to let the South go peaceably, it must bring evils untold on itself, us, and on every European people."

The same journal in an article on the future supply of cotton says:

"If all has not been done which should have been done in order to meet the threatened falling off in the supplies of cotton, it is on itself, and not upon the Government, that the manufacturing interest should charge the fault, and from itself, and not from the Government, that the manufacturing interest should look for a remedy."

The *Morning Post* criticises the position of affairs in America at the departure of the *Persia* in a strain anything but encouraging for the National cause. It says: "The clouds are beginning rapidly to collect over the Federal cause. Each succeeding mail tells us of fresh reverses sustained by the armies in which the North placed their greatest confidence. Even on the Mississippi, where, till now, the Federal troops had only to make their appearance in order to insure victory, they have met with a decided check. Although intelligence of no important victories gained by the South are conveyed by this mail to us, still unmistakable proofs are afforded that the energies of the North are becoming rapidly exhausted in the present struggle." After pointing out the recent achievements of the Confederates in Virginia, the *Post* concludes as follows:

"Thus, at the close of the spring campaign the Confederates have by an energy which has been unabated, and by a skill which has been unsurpassed, at least by their opponents, compelled the immense armies destined for the conquest of Virginia to cease offensive operations, and content themselves with acting on the defensive."

In the City article of the *Daily News* it is remarked:

"The American news is regarded as portending an almost indefinite postponement of peace," and referring to the cotton crisis, remarks that "the total stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool is now so small that the mills of Great Britain alone could consume the whole of it at full time in four weeks. It is extremely probable that the advance of about 20 per cent., which had occured during the past week in the price of cotton, will prove a signal for the closing of a large number of establishments in the manufacturing districts."

It is reported that the Queen had signified her intention to confer the Military Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on the Viceroy of Egypt, as an acknowledgment of the important services rendered by him to England. The Viceroy was being extensively *fêted* in London.

A grand banquet had been given in London to President BENSON, of Liberia. Lord BROUGHAM was in the chair. The proceedings included the presentation of an address to Mr. BENSON of a lengthy, eulogistic character, special reference being made to the efforts of his Government to suppress the Slave-trade.

The Lord Mayor of London would give a public banquet to Mr. GEO. PEABODY on the 10th July, upon the occasion of the presentation of the freedom of the city to that gentleman.

The quarterly returns of the English revenue, made up to June 30, show a clear increase of £11,310 over the corresponding quarter last year.

A meeting of operatives had been held at Blackburn for the purpose of petitioning Parliament in favor of mediation in America, but strong opposition was evinced, and finally the following resolution, moved as an amendment, was carried:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to use every influence compatible with the maintenance of peace for the settlement of the American difficulty, by reassuring the confidence of the planters in the policy of President LINCOLN and the reorganization of the American Union."

The latest returns to the Poor Law Board show a continued increase of pauperism in the Manufacturing Districts, although in some localities the returns exhibit a decided decrease.

The marriage of the Princess ALICE to Prince LOUIS, of Hesse, was to take place at Osborne with the utmost privacy on the day that the *Great Eastern* left Liverpool. The Princess would only be attended to the altar by bridesmaids of the Royal family.

The funds on the 2d opened heavy, but closed at ¼th improvement, with a firmer feeling. The demand for discount at the Bank was light, and the impression prevailed that after the payment of the dividend, the rate would be reduced to 2½ ₱ cent. A trifling influx of gold continued. A new Peruvian loan of about £2,000,000 would soon be introduced.

The French Senate having passed the Budget, was closed on the 2d.

The Court of Cassation had, "in the interest of the law," annulled the judgment of the Court of Douai in the case of M. MIRES. The decision of the Court of Cassation is to be transcribed on the margin of the judgment of the Court of Douai.

It was rumored that Count PERSIGNY is again about to assume the post of French Ambassador at the British Court.

Nothing of moment had transpired relative to the Mexican question—but a number of the Paris journals censure the conduct of ALMONTE, whom they regard as deceiving the French.

Conflicting statements are published as to the course of events in Mexico.

The Bourse on the 2d opened firm, but closed flat; Rentes 68f. 15c.

The Russian Ambassadors bearing the official recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by Russia had arrived at Turin.

The Portuguese Envoy had arrived at Turin to ask officially the hand of the Princess MARIA PIA, of Savoy, for the King of Portugal.

A new Bourbon conspiracy had been discovered at Naples and several arrests had been made.

It was reported that GARIBALDI was about to visit Naples.

The statements made in the French Chamber by M. BILLAULT with regard to Mexico had aroused great indignation among the friends of Gen. PRIM in Madrid.

The Spanish Cortes was closed on the 2d.

The reported resignation of the Minister of the Interior is unfounded.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had agreed to the budget, as submitted by the Ministry, by 215 against 51 votes.

A Palermo telegram of the 29th says:

"Yesterday GARIBALDI and Prince HUMBERT arrived here unexpectedly. They will be present at the inauguration of the National Rifle Association, which takes place to-day. Prince HUMBERT will preside. GARIBALDI has addressed the people, urging on them the necessity for concord."

The Italian Senate had passed the budget.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Marquis POPOLI stated that the Italian Bishops had been forbidden to proceed to Rome for the purpose of participating in political acts.

In Greece a general amnesty had been granted for post offences, and it was expected that an immediate amnesty would be declared for persons implicated in the last insurrection.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, says the criminal attempts of certain military individuals, will exercise no influence on the reforms undertaken by the Emperor. He will punish the guilty parties, but those severities could not obstruct the patriotic work of placing the internal organization of the Empire on a footing with the material and moral wants of Russian society.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* says the complete destitution as regards ready money, renders exportation of Grain by agriculturists impossible. The consequence is, foreign vessels do not come to Odessa, and commerce generally is in a most precarious state.

The Grand Duke and Duchess CONSTANTINE arrived at Warsaw on the 2d, and were well received by the people.

The Servian Government had expressed loyalty to the Turkish Government. The Servian National Guard had been disbanded.

The Turkish troops in Montenegro have met a slight repulse.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Unstendiness and Ill Success of the Emperor's Policy—The Liberals Disgusted—Influence of the Empress—Debate on the Mexican Expedition in the Legislative Body.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, June 27, 1862.

The people of France, unable at the present moment to penetrate the inscrutable policy of the Emperor on various questions, have fallen upon an explanation which forebodes no good to His Majesty, if it should become a fixed idea in the public mind. Since the treaty of Villafranca, there has been little else in His Majesty's public acts but bungling, or, to say the least of it, his reign has been totally wanting in that brilliancy which characterized the first years of his accession to power. His treaty of Villafranca, it is now known, was not forced by the attitude of Germany, and his motto of "Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic," was therefore an empty boast. His management of the affairs of Italy since has been as violative of the doctrine of non-intervention as of the rights of the Italian people themselves. His protection of FRANCIS II. at Gaeté, and subsequently at Rome, was and is an outrage upon the people of Italy. His vacillation at Rome is a crying injustice to the French as well as to the Roman people. His Syrian, Chinese and C chin-Chinese Expeditions were without any substantial honor to French arms, and totally destitute of profit to the State. His last expedition, that to Mexico, is the gravest blunder of all, since it is the most costly, and is as destitute of real profit as the rest.

You may well imagine that I am not the inventor of these charges against the French Emperor. I had no need to invent them, for I hear them repeated often enough by his own subjects. And it is exactly here that the danger lies, for the people, in looking for an explanation of these weaknesses, naturally charge it to the condition of his health. He is believed to be affected at times mentally to such a degree as to become indifferent to the course of affairs, and during these moments, they say, the Empress controls him, and when she controls him, the priesthood, to whom she is devoted, gain the ascendancy. Thus they account for the vacillation about Rome; one month there is every prospect of an evacuation, the next month none at all. When the Emperor is active the liberals hope, and the clericals are desponding; when the Empress gains the ascendancy, the clericals are up, and the liberals down. It is to the Empress that this same public opinion now charges the first advances of the Almonte-Miramon party in laying the plot of the Mexican Expedition, for here, as in the case of the Pope, she is carrying out her *rôle* as protector of the clericals. It is told of Her Majesty, that lately a lady was recommending to her a well-known artist for the accomplishment of a certain work she desired, and among other things in his favor spoke of his magnificent portrait of GARIBALDI exhibited at the Exhibition. "*Oh! la horreur!*" exclaimed Her Majesty.

Thus very many people have got it into their heads that the Empress is not only devoted to the cause of Rome everywhere and against everything, but that politically she is reactionary and despises the Liberals whether in France or Italy. On their part, the Liberals and the great Democratic Party generally, whether friends or simply tolerants of BONAPARTE, have had their confidence in his Majesty's greatness seriously shaken by the last two years' events, and whatever may be the cause, whether it is indifference to affairs, a waning intellect, or the intermeddling of the Empress and her deplorable clerical party in public affairs, it matters not: the doubt is growing into a popular wave that may prove dangerous.

The anxiously looked-for debate on Mexican affairs was opened yesterday in the Chamber by the distinguished Republican orator, M. JULES FAVRE. On account of a recent family affliction, (the loss of a son-in-law,) this gentleman had been absent several days from his seat in the House, and it was expected that M. EMILE OLLIVIER was to open the attack on this great question; but M. JULES FAVRE returned in time for the debate, fortunately, and gave the question such a ventilation as he only could have done. He was followed by the Government orator, M. BILLAULT, who, however, did not finish, and was obliged to defer a conclusion till to-day.

You will see by the published debate that M. JULES FAVRE showed, in the first place, that even the published documents did not warrant the conduct of the French Government in pursuing an isolated policy in Mexico; and in the second place, that it was ignoble to become the protectors of such men as ALMONTE, MIRAMON and MIRANDA—men who had been repudiated by their own country, and who were now trying to sell it to the foreigner. Moreover, that it did not enter into the present or future policy of the French nation to go about overturning established forms of government in order to institute others. He exposed also the stock-jobbing operation with the Swiss house of JECKER & Co., and while he represented it as an enormity that the French Government should seek to make the Mexican Government pay the seventy-five millions of francs involved in that operation, he declared that it was a calumny which came from abroad, that the bonds of this claim were held by high personages at the French Court. The London *Times*, he said, had published this statement, and for this the paper had been stopped at the frontier. It would be better, added the orator, to admit the libelous paper to free circulation and officially reply to it, for all Europe had read it, and until other means than that of stopping the libelous paper at the frontier had been adopted, they would believe it. These bonds, he continued, have been bought up by small speculators at a very low figure, hardly daring to expect that the French Government would ever assume the operation, and he hoped the Government would not.

In the course of his speech, M. FAVRE only referred to the relations between France and the United States, so far as to say that it was not good policy to excite the animosity of the American Republic on so useless a scheme as that they were now pursuing in Mexico. He concluded by advising the Government to treat with JUAREZ, and then retire from the country.

All the first part of M. BILLAULT's reply, six or seven columns in length, was devoted to an exposition of the state of anarchy of the Mexican Republic, and of the documents which have passed on the subject up to the present time. He especially dwelt on extracts from the messages of the late Presidents of the United States—evidence which he maliciously suggested M. JULES FAVRE would not deny—to prove this state of permanent and intolerable anarchy in Mexico.

By this evening's papers you will receive the conclusions of the Government orator.

The Admiral JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, who has had several long interviews with the Emperor and the Cabinet since his return, has convinced them at last that Messrs. ALMONTE & Co. had really deceived them as to the sentiments of the Mexican people, and it is hinted that he has also brought news from Washington which has produced an effect on the official people here. The expedition will be delayed till September; that is to say, the reinforcements, and in the meantime, something may happen that will stop it altogether. The Emperor at last has fallen into the proper current. We shall look with interest to see what next will turn up in this singular piece of governmental bungling. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, on the 30th ultimo, Lord BROUGHAM, who was almost inaudible in the reporters' gallery, called attention to the civil war in America, which he deeply deplored, and the consequences of which were now being felt all over the civilized world. At the same time, he thought it impossible for Her Majesty's Government to interfere; but he expressed an earnest hope that the American people would themselves see the suicidal character of the contest in which they were engaged, and come to some amicable arrangement before they entirely alienated from them the feelings of respect and affection with which they had hitherto been regarded by the great European nations.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Mr. HOPWOOD asked if the Government intended to take any steps to endeavor to put an end to the civil war in America?

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government were deeply sensible of the sufferings now prevailing in the manufacturing districts. They knew that those privations were great, and that those who bore them had endured them with the most heroic fortitude and patience, doing the greatest possible credit to their understanding. The persons who were enduring such sufferings knew that their privations did not result from any bad legislation or from any misconduct on the part of the Government of the country, but from circumstances in other countries over which the Government had no control. He wished it was in the power of the Government to take any steps to afford relief; but the House would see that any interference might tend to the aggravation of the sufferings of those who were now experiencing such great privations. With regard to any offer of mediation, he had no doubt whatever that both her Majesty's Government, and that of the Emperor of the French, would be delighted to avail themselves of any opportunity that appeared to offer a fair prospect that such a step (while the parties were so much excited with anger and resentment against each other) would be welcome. If at any time there should be a fair opening for any sort of step which might be likely to meet with the acquiescence of the parties, it would not only be a duty but a great pleasure to her Majesty's Government to take advantage of it.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Relative to the Emily St. Pierre.

The correspondence between Mr. ADAMS and Earl RUSSELL on the above subject is published. On the 24th April Mr. ADAMS opened the correspondence with a letter in which he transmitted certain depositions relating to the seizure. Mr. ADAMS contended that the act committed by Capt. WILSON, the master of the neutral vessel, entailed her confiscation and that of the cargo, and asked that directions might be given for their restoration. On the 7th of May Earl RUSSELL replied that, having taken the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, the Government were unable to comply, inasmuch as acts of forcible resistance to the rights of belligerents on the high seas were not cognizable by the municipal law of England, however punishable, as offences against international law in the Prize Courts of the captor administering such law.

Mr. ADAMS replied by quoting the language of Lord STOWELL, by which he considered the restoration of the vessel is called for, and pointing to the language of Her Majesty's proclamation, which, he thinks, was intended to apply to precisely such cases as this.

Earl RUSSELL rejoined that Lord STOWELL's language was limited to the action of a prize court of the captor, and does not extend to the municipal law of a neutral country. Chancellor KENT is quoted at some length by the noble lord, who concludes by saying that the meaning of the proclamation was, that any breach of the statute would be punished under the statute by the same national authority by which the statute was enacted. In a dispatch, which occupies three pages and a half of the printed returns, Mr. ADAMS reviews the arguments of the noble lord, and what he considers the recognized doctrines of the international law, coming to the conclusion that the claim for the restoration of the ship rests on the soundest principles of equity and law. The restitution, he says, of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL was not required by any portion of the municipal law of the United States, and the United States Government restored them simply because the seizure seemed to have been wrongful, as construed by the law of nations. If the royal proclamation is to be made so null and void, foreign nations must, he says, adopt more stringent measures of repression, "in order to bring down with real effect upon her subjects the just consequences of Her Majesty's displeasure for their violation of her will." The Government and people of the United States had expected some mark of indignation on the part of Her Majesty's Government. "The decision has been otherwise. Made wiser by the result, they will take the necessary precautions, in like cases that may happen hereafter to protect themselves."

Writing on the 12th June, Earl RUSSELL endeavors to convince Mr. ADAMS that it is a general principle that each nation deals only with offences committed against its own laws, and is not called upon to carry into effect, or to aid in carrying into effect, the laws of foreign nations against persons who may have violated them, and who may be found within its territory.' Not only in the case of neutrals in war, but in all cases falling within the same general principle, the nation to whom the parties complained of belong, leaves to other nations, who may suffer by the acts of such parties, the penalty. It may happen that the nation receiving the injury may have an opportunity of resenting it, should it perchance catch the offenders within its jurisdiction. Had the *Emily St. Pierre* fallen a second time into the hands of a United States cruiser, a prize court of the United States would in all probability have condemned the ship and cargo. Nor would Her Majesty's Government have complained of a condemnation judicially pronounced in accordance with the law of nations. Her Majesty's Government, adhering to this line of conduct, are, therefore, acting in accordance with reason, policy, and the common and universal usage of nations in like cases. You speak of the rescue of the *Emily St. Pierre* as being a fraud by the law of nations. But whether the act of rescue be viewed as one of fraud or of force, or as partaking of both characters, the act was done only against the rights accruing to a belligerent under the law of nations relating to war, and in violation of the law of war, which, whilst it permits the belligerent to exercise and enforce such rights against neutrals by the peculiar and exceptional right of capture, at the same time leaves to the belligerent alone the duty, and confers upon him the power of vindicating such rights and of enforcing such law. The same law not only does not require, but does not even permit, neutral nations to carry out belligerent rights. You allude to the conduct of the United States Government in the case of the *Trent*, but the flagrant wrong done in that case was done by a naval officer in the service of the United States; the prisoners, whose release was demanded, were in the direct custody and keeping of the Executive Government; and the Government of the United States had actually the power to deliver them up, to the British Government. But the *Emily St. Pierre* is not in the power of the Executive Government of this country, and the laws of England, as well as the law of nations, forbid the Executive Government from taking away that ship from its legal owners."

Mr. ADAMS' reply on the following day is a simple acknowledgment of the above note, with the remark: "As I do not perceive that its contents materially change the nature of the issue that had been already made up, I shall content myself with the transmission of a copy, to complete the correspondence on the subject, to the Government of the United States."

A British Protest Against Mediation in America.

From the London Saturday Review, June 21.

It is well that the plan of a joint mediation between the American belligerents *failed even before it was formally proposed*. The project would have been objectionable even if the time had been more opportune for pacific negotiations; and in the present temper of the Northern population any amicable settlement seems to be out of the question.

Even, however, if an early peace were intrinsically possible, *an English offer of mediation would have involved serious dangers*. If it were summarily rejected, the proposal would nevertheless be resented as an encouragement to the seceders, and it would not be accepted unless the French Government were a partner in the transaction. If an arbitration were instituted, *it would be impossible to answer for the tendencies or conduct of French diplomatists*. Any leaning which they might show to the South would be attributed to their unpopular colleagues, while the burden of rejecting proposals unduly favorable to the Federalists might at any moment be thrown on the English Plenipotentiaries. Both members of the international tribunal might be suspected of a regard for selfish interests, but all imputations of unfairness would be habitually concentrated on England.

A war with Federal America would cost more than many crops of cotton are worth. It would be a God-send to zealous politicians, who will shortly have to find an excuse for their reckless encouragement of the national delusion; and *the antipathy which it would excite and almost justify would, for many generations, prevent the establishment of a solid and durable peace.* When a rupture seemed almost unavoidable, after the seizure of the *Trent*, prudent men deeply regretted the necessity of a conflict which was certain to be misrepresented and misunderstood. A war professedly waged for the establishment of Southern independence would be still more invidious, and *it would not involve unanimity at home.* It is impossible that England should wish to establish or maintain negro slavery, and it by no means follows that an alliance with a slave-holding community would imply any favor to the institution which might be incidentally assisted; but the negro-hating North would echo the fiercest denunciations of the Abolitionists against a Power which connected itself with the insurgent slave-owners. *Against much loss and obloquy it is not easy to set off any counterbalancing advantage which would make an American war expedient.*

Least of all would it be profitable to follow France into a struggle which would necessarily be controlled by alien counsels and motives. *Joint action in war is not recommended by the experience of recent years in the Crimea, in China, or in Mexico.* Good faith and friendly feeling are no sufficient security for a lasting community of interests; and it might suit the purpose of France to make peace or to continue the war against the wish and opinion of the English Government. In either case a withdrawal from the alliance would be either dangerous or discreditable, and yet the objections to perseverance in joint action might be still more insurmountable. The quarrels of two allies with a common enemy are never altogether identical. It might become necessary to mix up questions of Mexican policy or of insults on the French flag with the main object of terminating a ruinous civil war. The mere want of cotton is not precisely the same in character and in result as it affects the trade of the two countries. An armed intervention in the South would probably be popular at Lyons, *but it would certainly meet with general disapproval in Lancashire.* On the whole it is better not to engage in an uncertain partnership; it is inexpedient to undertake the gratuitous duty of coercing the Americans into commerce; *and it is not even desirable to offer or to undertake a mediation which might probably end in an armed intervention by England and France.*

LATEST NEWS BY THE NORWEGIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 4.

The political news is unimportant.

The *Times* has an editorial on "Independence Day," and points out what should be the tone of the American oracles under existing circumstances.

The American ships at Liverpool are gaily decked with flags. The Cunard and other transatlantic steamers have all their bunting flying.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 4.

COTTON—The *Broker's Circular* reports the sales of the week at 155,000 bales. The market has been excited and prices are 2d.@2¾d. higher on the week. Speculators took 104,000 bales and exporters 26,000. The sales to-day, (Friday,) are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing with a still advancing tendency. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	17¾d.	17d.
Mobile	17¼d.	16¾d.
Uplands	17d.	16½d.

Stock in port estimated at 185,000 bales, of which 61,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS have a downward tendency. Weather favorable for the crops. WHEAT dull, and 3d. lower. PROVISIONS very dull.

LONDON, Friday, July 4.

CONSOLS 91⅞@92 for money.

The bullion in the Bank has increased £111,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES flat; Illinois Central shares 48 discount.

THE TURF.

Purse and Handicap on the Fashion Course—Great Time by Mr. Bonner's "Lantern."

The deserved failure, pecuniarly speaking, of the recent running races at the Union Course, has in no way disturbed the equanimity of Mr. CROCHERON or the patrons of the Fashion Course. Yesterday there were two races over that track for purse and stake respectively.

The first was for a purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for which—

D. TALLMAN named b. g. *Mamnon.*
D. MACE named b. m. *Lady Sherman.*
H. F. JONES named b. m. *Belle Brandon.*

At exactly one hour after the time advertised, the horses were brought up, all appearing except *Belle Brandon*, who was drawn at the last moment.

In the pools which were started by rival sellers, *Lady Sherman* was the favorite at the rate of two to one, which increased upon their showing to six and seven to one.

THE FIRST HEAT

was an interesting and exciting, as well as a disappointing one. The *Lady* is a singularly well-made animal, with grace and symmetry faom tip to tip, while the horse is heavy and awkward, and togy to the last degree. *Memnon* won the pole, and after two false starts the word was given. TALLMAN drove the horse to win the heat, evidently thinking that if he could do that he would do better than he looked. He lead to the quarter-pole, passing it in 38 sec's, and without a break kept ahead of the bay mare, who followed close upon his box to the half, which he made in 1 min. 17 sec's.

The track, which was in admirable condition, was heavy with dust, and as we looked from the stand at the trotters we seemed to be looking into a vast simoon. Contrary to general expectation, to general hope, and universal prophecy, the horse showed bottom as well as speed, and as he passed the third quarter in 1 minute 57 seconds was yet ahead. Down the home stretch they literally thundered, *Lady Sherman's* driver yelling like a troop of hungry Indians, while TALLMAN vigorously plied the string!

The race at this point was very pretty, the bay mare steadily overhauled the horse, caught him, sided with him, and—breaking, fell behind while TALLMAN drove home the winner, amid the shouts of the few, and the wails of the many, in 2 minutes 36 seconds.

The selling of pools became again brisk; buyers of *Lady Sherman* hedged by taking the horse, while his backers ran the unlimited pool up into hundreds.

AT THE SECOND HEAT

The betting was more even, though the mare was yet the favorite. *Memnon* came up looking heavy and fagged, while the beautiful mare trotted gracefully and easily up and down, promising to give a better account of her limbs on this trial.

Grace and ease, however, don't do everything, as the result shows.

After one false start, they got off with one of the best starts we have ever seen. *Memnon* went ahead at once and made the quarter pole in 39½ seconds, followed closely by the mare, who broke badly just after leaving the quarter, and lost by it at least two lengths. In this position, they passed the half-mile pole, the horse taking it in 1 min. 18 sec. Here *Lady Sherman* began to regain her lost ground. She went on beautifully to the third quarter, which they passed together in 1 min. 57½ sec., and then as in the first heat ensued the tussle for the stand. Again, frantically and aboriginally, the bay mare's driver screamed, again the grim and bearded TALLMAN plied the twisted lash, again almost the *Lady* gained the side of her lumbering contestant, and again deeming success more desirable than gallantry, the horse came home ahead, making the mile in 2 minutes 36 seconds.

His continued success naturally brought *Memnon* admirers and backers. The betting was a little in his favor now, but there were yet three heats, and the *Lady's* friends were sanguine that her blood would tell in each, therefore they did not forsake Her.

The horses looked well when brought up for

THE THIRD HEAT.

They were thoroughly excited, as were their drivers, friends and backers, and at the start they found it difficult to get off fairly. After three unsuccessful trials they took the word, and trotted one of the prettiest heats ever given on the Course.

At the first quarter, *Memnon* was only enough ahead to say so, the mare getting right by him just as they passed in 39½ seconds. They went along in a thirty-six gait, side by side, until *Lady Sherman* broke badly, and fell back quite a "smart distance," as was remarked by a "distinguished Kentuckian." This enabled *Memnon* to take the half mile, which he did in 1:17.

The bay mare overhauled him again, and kept head and head with him for some distance, when both broke badly, from which, however, the horse got down first, while he passed the third quarter in 1 minute 55 seconds. Coming home, they both broke again, but, getting to work together, they came down so evenly that it was difficult to say which would win the heat.

The *Lady* was too anxious, however, and broke very badly, allowing the horse to get home by about a length the better, in 2:35, thus winning the heat and the race.

TALLMAN conscientiously pocketted the purse.

Heats.	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Third Quarter.	Mile.
First	0:38	1:17	1:57	2:36
Second	0:39½	1:18	1:57½	2:36
Third	0:39½	1:17	1:55	2:35

Summary.

Mile heats—best three in five, in harness.

TALLMAN names b. g. *Mamnon* ..... 1. 1. 1.
MACE names b. m. *Lady Sherman* ..... 2. 2. 2.
JONES names b. m. *Belle Brandon* ..... dr. 0. 0.

Between the heats the

HANDICAP,

Which was the second race of the day, was run.

The following were the entries:

Owner named s. g. *Gen. Halleck*, ... 120 lbs. wagon.
Owner named b. g. *Honest Whit* ..... 194 lbs. wagon.
SAM. MCLAUGHLIN named b. g. *Lofty* ..... harness.

Mile heats—best three in five, for $125.

Honest Whit is a large, black horse, of power and bottom, who had a heavy load to carry, and was driven by a man who knew his rights, and cared little for anybody but himself. *Gen. Halleck* is a lank, sorrel gelding, driven by a young man of some promise, but poor present attainment. *Lofty* is a bay gelding, well built, and of mettle, and was driven by SAM. MCLAUGHLIN, who, as every one knows, can handle any horse as he ought to be handled, and get from him all he can do.

Honest Whit was the favorite at the start.

THE FIRST HEAT

Demonstrated the folly of the wise and put money in the purse of many who hardly expected it. *Halleck* had the pole, *Lofty* the second, and *Honest Whit* the third. *Halleck* either didn't want to, or didn't know how to start, and wasted more time than was pleasant in trotting down, breaking up, walking back and trying it over.

Finally, they got off badly, with *Honest Whit* (what a name!) in the van. He kept his place to the quarter, which he made in 42 seconds, while *Lofty* was a length behind, and the sorrel horse yet more. At the half-pole, which he made in 1 minute and 24 seconds, *Whit* was ahead, while *Lofty*, who broke badly, was far in the rear, and the sorrel horse was nowhere. Then the weight began to tell on *Whit*, and he slackened while SAM drove up steadily, reaching him just as *Whit* made the third quarter and broke. Getting his feet again quickly *Whit* contended well for the heat, but *Lofty* was too fast for him, and the well-fought heat was decided in favor of *Lofty* by a length, in 2 minutes, 46½ seconds, while *Halleck* came scrambling in just in time to save a distance.

AT THE SECOND HEAT

They got a good start. *Sam* took the quarter-pole in 43 seconds, and then lost ground, while *Whit* trotted ahead of him, leaving him about two lengths in the rear, side by side with the sorrel horse, which labored to no effect. *Whit* made the half-mile in 1 min. 22½ secs., followed closely by *Sam*, after which, with entire unanimity, all three broke, and became unmanageable for two or three lengths. When they got on to their feet again they went along well, WHIT taking the lead at the third quarter, with SAM. close at his flank. The sorrel horse suddenly became inspired, and getting ahead of the others, seemed about to get in, when WHIT broke, and SAM., putting the lash vigorously on to *Lofty*, won the heat, brushing swiftly by the sorrel, in 2:46.

THE THIRD HEAT,

decided the race—it was a repetition of the second. With varyings of fortune, with promising brushes and ominous breaks, they trotted well around, letting *Lofty* win as before in 2 minutes 46 seconds.

TIME.

Heat.	Quar. Mile. m. s.	Half Mile. m. s.	Mile. m. s.
First	0:42	1:24	2:06½
Second	0:43	1:22½	2:46
Third	0:42½	1:22¾	2:46

SUMMARY.

Owner names s. g. *Gen. Halleck* 3 3 3
Owner names b. g. *Honest Whit* 2 2 2
Owner names b. g. *Lofty*, (harness) 1 1 1

Handicap—Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

As a whole the sport afforded was the best enjoyed at that track for a long time. The races came off as advertised—everything was fair, was done decently and in order, and may well be considered an example for other courses.

The grounds about the course are charming; the hotel accommodations are in every respect as they should be, and if one cannot be satisfied with what is provided by Mrs. CROCHERON in the house, and her husband on the track, he must be hard to please.

On Tuesday next a grand match race will be made between *Gen Butler* and *Rattlesnake* for $1,000 a side, mile and repeat to harness. *Butler* has been in 2:28¾, and *Rattlesnake* has beaten 3 minutes.

MR. BONNER

has again startled the sporting world with his famous horse *Lantern*. MACE drove *Lantern*, with *Ethan Allen* as a running mate, to a wagon 250 pounds, around the Fashion track, with three of the best watches in the City upon them.

The time made was:

Half-mile, 1 minute 7 seconds; mile, 2 minutes 20 seconds.

This is the best time with neck weight on record, and entitles MR. BONNER to all the pleasurable pride which he takes in his unbeaten, unmatched stable of racers, here or anywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Count D'ORSAY said he could tell a gentleman by the way he handled his hat. We may say ditto to that, provided the Hat be one of KNOX's "Summer Style," which is in itself gentlemanly. If you doubt us, go to No. 212 Broadway, where everybody is going, and see the initimable chapeau for yourself—and buy it.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLMAN JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE give their elegant and attractive performances this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Thousands of ladies and children will witness them. Commodore NUTT, the Giant Man and Woman, &c., &c., to be seen at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER CLOTHING,
At EVANS', { 66 / 68 } Fulton-street,
30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana.—J. Lambille, C. Montalon, Miss M. Haley, Marquis F. de S. Felipe, C. Lombrio and 3 servants, Miss G. Lombillo, F. Lombillo, Edward Beames, wife, 3 children and servant; J. Mousato, J. Azay, W. Graham, Pedro Porgola, Miss J. Carrico, bum, Miss E. Flash, E. J. Gomez, lady and son; B. Melida, L. Rivers, A. S. Argadio, 2 children and 5 servants; D. Hayes, E. Dias, M. Arcanaga, E. Alfonso, F. Azulcar, W. H. Fairchild, lady and servant; J. S. Roberts, J. Miranda, Y. Aldama and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montrate, 3 children and servant; J. Alesyne, E. L. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. J. Yznaga, F. Frinke, P. Catro, J. de Cardenas, Miss P. M. Newcomb, Mrs. C. Meyer, W. B. Haines, M. R. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pedro and son, Leander Soler, 2 children and servant; J. A. Galarga, Mr. and Mrs. F. del Costello, J. Ray, C. Peguero and son, Mr. and Mrs. Garbouch and child, Jose S. Agradia, lady and 2 children; Mr. and Mrs. R. Franna, C. Franca, 3 children and servant; Mrs. D. Pegueno, Mr. and Mrs. Pegueno and servant, G. Rosen, lady and child; J. Y. Rodrigues, Jose Bruno, F. Martini, W. C. Downs, M. Agurrse, T. Vingnat, F. Margarrieti, V. Normand, J. Somti, M. Toledo, P. Vasan, O. B. Dailey, R. P. de la Sala, J. J. Castro, F. Carillo, A Patterson, E. H. Sanbia, J. D. Delgado, P. Yznaga, M. G. Canorful, M. de la Pastello, Wm. Rake, M. G. Fantana, J. Solis and wife, S. Krank and son, J. G. Young, E. Costello, A. Rodrigues, J. Machado, J. Finseca, R. Paes, W. H. Thorpe, S. Prince, E. Uhlig, G. C. Gibbs, F. de Goiconnia, J. Mara, A. Kelly, W. Moore, Mrs. D. Fraser, Jno. Millett, W. W. Buell, N. Harvey, R. Henry, A. Woodman, M. F. Fruman, A. Goreonnia, M. Pesant, J. Rodrigues, M. O. Davidson, J. Y. Hargous, D. Wood and servant, J. Carma, A. A. Martines, M. Berlat, J. B. Conspeire, E. Soler, C. Pedrase, F. Antigo, J. R. Domingues, A. Gruel, C. St. Roman, Miss C. Gillon, J. Nehevozen, L. Wagenen, G. Atrea, M. Hector, T. Fraven, M. Harrison and lady, O. Jones, S. Powell, T. P. Sobero, J. Sicus, V. Morcello, M. Y. Salano, R. V. Kohler, S. Toco, J. de la Munda, J. Villegra, A. S. Roman, P. Octora, D. Barreda, W. Adie, H. Haznen, S. P. Cahill, M. Smith, M. Pomares. Mr. and Mrs. Barrenat and son, C. Payne, V. Zorale, J. Getty, J. McDermott, J. G. del Torre, W. Grove, W. Denlafen, son and sister; J. de Miguel, J. M. Cemades, Mrs. Donchen, Mrs. B. Steecher, J. P. Palma, W. E. Hardy, M. Balacid, D. Valles, H. Suell, N. Garay, C. Carby—total 214.

In schooner Argus Eye, from Cardenas—C. D. Hinds, C. F. Tures, L. Escliable.

In schooner Haze, from New-Orleans—Messrs. J. Davis, J. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 32 | Moon rises... 8 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 09 | Gov. Island. 8 58 | Hell Gate.... 9 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, July 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Teuton